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Military Police Operations

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The MP Corps has a strong history evolving over the past five decades. We, as a corps, continue to transform our organizations and doctrine as we have in the past to support the Army in the active defense of the 1970s, the AirLand battle of the 1980s, and now the force-projection doctrine of the 1990s. Our five MP functions clearly articulate the diverse role the MP play across the full spectrum of military operations. We cannot bask in our successes, nor reflect or celebrate. Our charter is to continue our legacy of stellar performance and strive to perfect it.

BG Donald J. Ryder

When the Army developed the Active Defense strategy in 1976, the US was facing the Cold War scenario of central Europe. Military strategy and doctrine were related to a single, focused threat that revolved around the countries in the Warsaw Pact. We were an outnumbered and technically inferior force facing an armor-dominated European battlefield. The MP Corps supported the Active Defense strategy by tailoring its forces to meet the threat. In 1982, when the AirLand Battle strategy was developed, US forces were still outnumbered, but were no longer technically inferior. Still threat-based and focused on a central European conflict, the AirLand Battle strategy used a relatively fixed framework suited to the echeloned attack of soviet-style forces. It delineated and clarified the levels of war; emphasized closed, concerted operations of airpower and ground forces; balanced the offense and the defense; and highlighted the synchronization of close, deep, and rear operations. MP doctrine kept pace with the Army's AirLand Battle strategy by supporting the battlefield commander through four basic missions—battlefield circulation and control, area security (AS), enemy prisoner of war (EPW), and law and order (L&O).

OVERVIEW

1-1. In October 1983, MP capabilities in the AirLand Battle strategy were tested during operation Urgent Fury in Grenada. The MP performed missions that ranged from assisting the infantry in building-clearance operations to assisting Caribbean peacekeeping forces in restoring L&O. These actions secured our place in the combat support (CS) role, demonstrating the professional knowledge and flexibility necessary for rapid transition from combat to CS to peacetime missions. The changing battlefield conditions of operation Urgent Fury set the stage for the demand of MP units today.

1-2. Evolving simultaneously with the changing definition of the modern battlefield, MP performance in Operations Hawkeye, Just Cause, and Desert Shield/Storm galvanized their ability to perform at any point along the operational continuum. With the publication of FM 100-5 in 1993, the Army adopted the doctrine of full-dimensional operations, relying on the art of battle command to apply those principles and to shift the focus from AirLand Battle to force-projection doctrine. This new doctrine was based on recent combat experience in a multipolar world with new technological advances. Already trained and expected to perform in this new strategy, MP support was already in place and fully operational. The MP continued to perform their basic battlefield missions and to refine their capabilities while supporting the battlefield commander as he deployed to contingency operations throughout

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the world.

1-3. In 1996, the MP Corps went through a doctrinal review process to determine if it was properly articulating its multiple performance capabilities in support of US forces deployed worldwide (see Appendix B). The review process identified the need to restructure and expand the EPW mission to include handling US military prisoners and all dislocated civilians. This new emphasis transformed the EPW mission into the internment and resettlement (I/R) function. The review process also identified the need to shift from missions to functions. In the past, the four battlefield missions adequately described MP capabilities in a mature theater against a predictable, echeloned threat. However, that landscape is no longer valid. Accordingly, the four MP battlefield missions have become the following five MP functions:

- Maneuver and mobility support (MMS).
- AS.
- L&O.
- I/R.
- Police intelligence operations (PIO).

1-4. These new MP functions are shaped by the following factors:

- The application of stability and support operations where the integration of joint, multinational, and interagency capabilities are common occurrence.
- The lack of traditional linear battlefields, requiring theater commanders in chief (CINCs) to request forces that meet a specific function to accomplish operational requirements.
- The impact of asymmetric threats (such as drug traffickers and terrorist factions) and the effects of man-made and natural disasters.
- The impact of advances in information and communication technologies and specifically in understanding the increased vulnerabilities presented by these technologies.

1-5. Articulating MP capabilities along functional lines benefits the MP and the Army echelon commander as well as the combatant commander. Since there is a multinational, interagency, and sister-service overlap of security services, the importance of including MP leaders and staffs early in the operational planning process cannot be overemphasized. This means before units are designated, before unit boundaries are drawn, and before unit missions are assigned. Early involvement ensures the proper development of common security responsibilities, communication and connectivity, liaisons, processes, and the rules of interaction between all forces. The ultimate goal should be the optimal, phased employment of MP forces in support of a commander's operational plan. MP functions not only reflect and capture current capabilities, they define the MP Corps in the twenty-first century.

1-6. As the Army reshapes and focuses its resources on transformation, Force XXI, and other redesign efforts, the MP Corps stands proud and ready to support this progress and reiterate their commitment to assist, protect, and defend.

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

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1-7. The operational framework consists of the arrangement of friendly forces and resources in time, space, and purpose with respect to each other, the enemy, or the situation (see Figure 1-1).

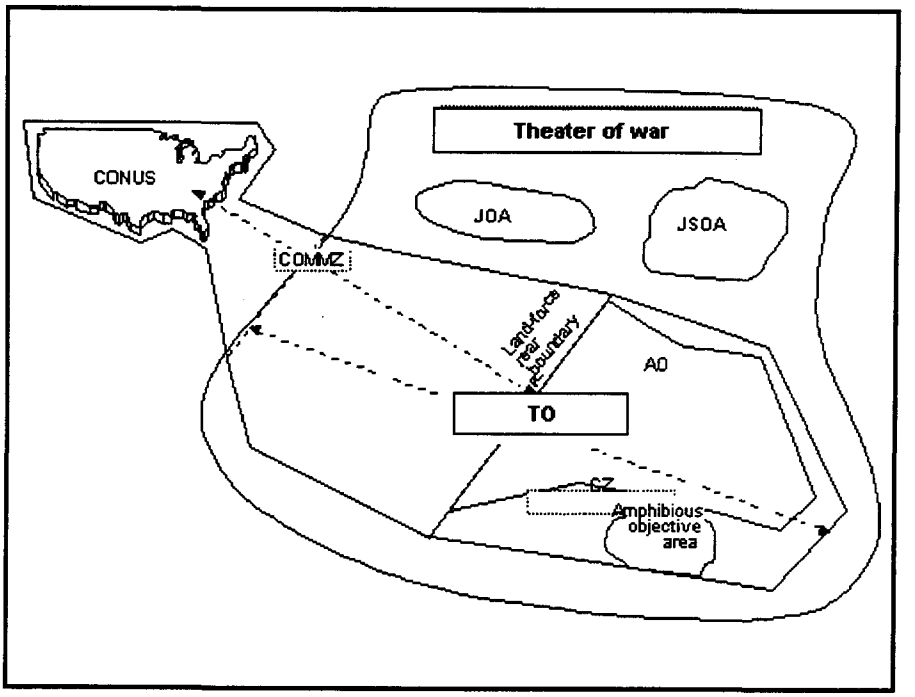

Figure 1-1. Operational Framework

The operational framework for Army forces (ARFOR) rests within the combatant commander's theater organization. Each combatant commander has an assigned geographical area of responsibility (AOR), also called a theater, within which he has the authority to plan and conduct operations. Within the theater, joint force commanders at all levels may establish subordinate operational areas such as areas of operation (AOs), joint operations areas (JOAs) and joint rear areas (JRAs). The JRAs facilitate the protection and operation of bases, installations, and forces that support combat operations. When warranted, combatant commanders may designate theaters of war, theaters of operations (TOs), combat zones (CZs), and communications zones (COMMZs).

1-8. A theater of war is that area of air, land, or water that is, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of the war. A theater of war may contain more than one TO. It does not normally encompass the geographic combatant commander's entire AOR. A TO is a subarea (defined by a geographic combatant commander) within a theater of war in which specific combat operations are conducted or supported.

1-9. A CZ is the area required by combat forces for conducting operations. It normally extends forward from the land force's rear boundary. The COMMZ is the rear part of the TO (behind but contiguous to the CZ) that contains the lines of communications (LOC) and provides supply and evacuation support. Other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of field forces may also be located in the COMMZ. The COMMZ spans back to the continental US (CONUS) base, to a supporting combatant commander's AOR, or both.

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1-10. An AO is an operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. An AO does not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force command (JFC), but it should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their mission and protect their forces. Army commanders use control measures to describe AOs and to design them to fit the situation and take advantage of the joint force's capabilities. Commanders typically subdivide the assigned AO by assigning subordinate-unit areas. These subordinate-unit areas may be contiguous or noncontiguous (see Figure 1-2).

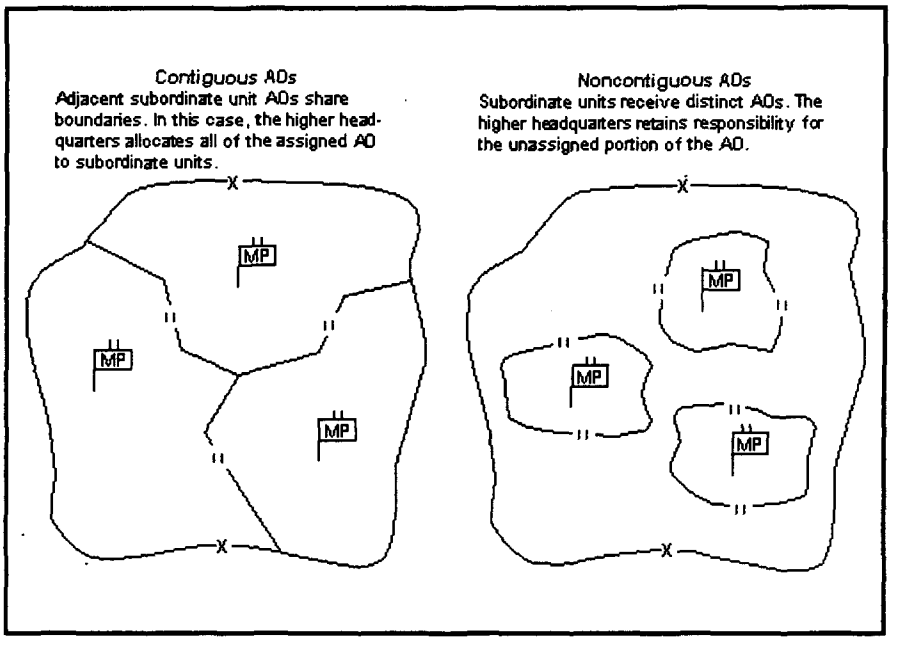

Figure 1-2. Contiguous and Noncontiguous AOs

When friendly forces are contiguous, a boundary separates them. When friendly forces are noncontiguous, the concept of operations links the force's elements, but the AOs do not share a boundary. The intervening area between noncontiguous AOs remains the responsibility of the higher headquarters.

BATTLEFIELD ORGANIZATION

1-11. Battlefield organization is the arrangement of forces according to purpose, time, and space to accomplish a mission. Battlefield organization has both a purpose- and spatial-based framework. The purpose-based framework centers on decisive, shaping, and sustaining (DSS) operations. Purpose unifies all elements of the battlefield organization by providing the common focus for all actions. However, forces act in time and space to accomplish a purpose. The spatial-based framework includes close, deep, and rear areas. Despite the increasing nonlinear nature of operations, there may be situations where commanders describe DSS operations in spatial terms. Typically, linear operations involve conventional combat and concentrated maneuver forces. Ground forces share boundaries and orient against a similarly organized enemy force. In such situations, commanders direct and focus simultaneous DSS operations in deep, close, and rear areas, respectively (see FM 3-0).

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1-12. MP battlefield organization supports every Army echelon, from the Army service component command (ASCC) and the theater support command (TSC) to the maneuver brigade. Regardless of the battlefield organization (purpose or spatial based), MP support to the Army commander is based on available resources and mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC).

1-13. MP support throughout the theater of war may include MP units in the JOA and in the TO. If the combatant commander designates a COMMZ and a CZ within his TO, MP support will come from the established MP modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) at the subordinate command echelon. MP support to the JOA is also provided based on METT-TC and available MP assets. Typical MP support may include an I/R brigade liaison detachment (BLD), MP brigades and battalions, a division MP company, a military-working-dog (MWD) team, a L&O team, and a customs team. Figure 1-3 depicts a typical MP organization throughout the TO. In the COMMZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to echelons above corps (EAC) (the ASCC or the TSC). In the CZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to corps, division, and the separate brigades.

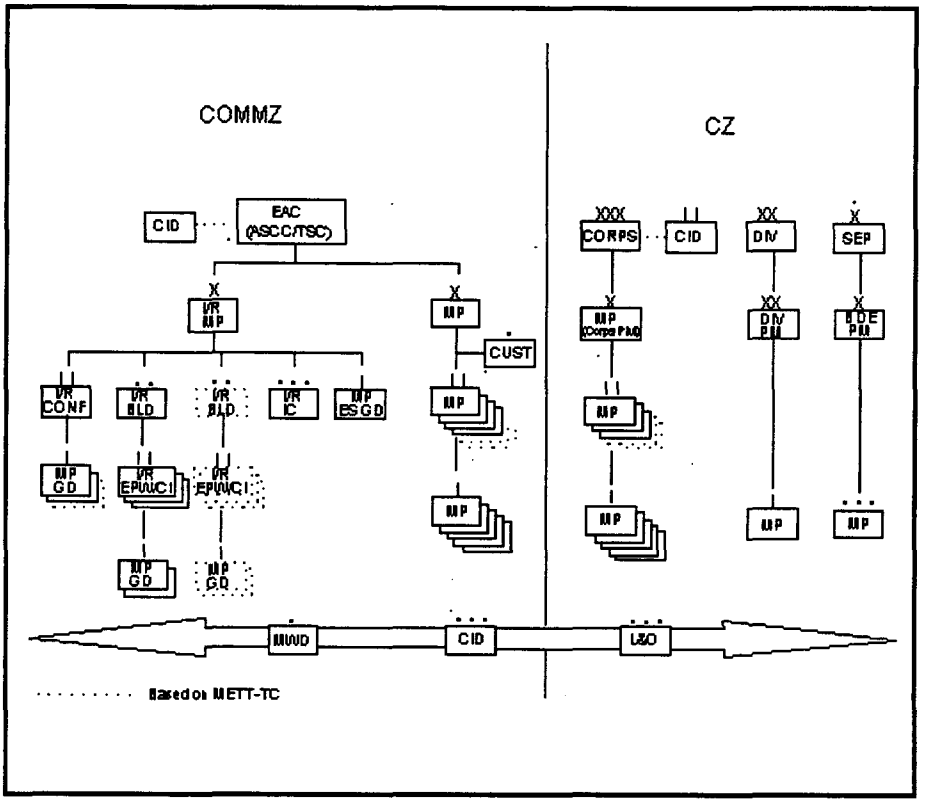

Figure 1-3. MP Structure in the TO

SUPPORT IN THE COMMZ

1-14. MP support in the COMMZ is provided by an array of multifunctional MP units. The following MP units provide MP support to EAC:

- The MP brigade (I/R). The MP brigade (I/R) may augment the ASCC or the TSC

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during wartime. Its mission is to provide command, staff planning, and supervision of I/R operations. This includes coordination with joint and host-nation (HN) agencies, civilian police authority, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and US federal agencies.

- The MP brigade (CS). The MP brigade (CS) is assigned to the ASCC or the TSC during wartime (based on METT-TC). The MP brigade (CS) is capable of performing all five MP functions.
- The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) group. The CID group is a stovepipe organization that reports directly to the Commander, US Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC). The CID group provides support to the ASCC and subordinate commands (TSC, corps, or division). See Chapter 9 for further discussion of CID support.

1-15. MP support to other EAC subordinate commands is performed only if MP resources are available. See Chapter 5 for further discussion of MP support to EAC.

SUPPORT IN THE CZ

1-16. MP support is provided in the CZ to each corps, division, and brigade (separate teams or initial/interim brigade combat teams [IBCTs]). An MP brigade (CS) is assigned to each corps, and the MP brigade commander is the corps's provost marshal (PM). A PM and his section, along with an organic division MP company, are assigned to each division. A PM cell and an MP platoon are organic to a separate brigade. A two-person PM cell is organic to the IBCT. The MP units assigned to corps, divisions, and separate brigades are capable of performing all five MP functions. They provide combat, CS, and combat-service-support (CSS) operations within their command's AO.

TYPES OF MILITARY POLICE UNITS

1-17. Most MP u

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
DIVISION MP UNITS					
MP Company (Airborne Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 4 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. Total: 24 three-man teams.	1 platoon deploys with each division brigade and provides DS during the assault phase. Then platoons revert to GS.	During the assault phase, 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams deploy to provide DS for each brigade and 6 teams deploy to provide GS near the division main CP OR after the assault phase, 1 division EPW collection point (6 teams) and 18 mounted, mobile patrols or fixed-position teams provide GS OR 24 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	The division band to provide close-in security for the division CP or to guard EPWs AND the corps CS MP to conduct combat operations within the division rear and provide sustained MMS, area security, special operations support, and escort for evacuating EPWs/CIs between division collection points and to the corps holding area AND the corps L&O MP and CID to conduct sustained L&O operations and criminal investigations AND division/corps transportation assets for evacuation of EPWs NOTE: Both heavy division companies require corps CS MP augmentation for each forward support platoon (1 corps MP squad per forward support platoon).
MP Company (Light Infantry Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 3 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. Total: 18 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), the division EPW collection point (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams.	
MP Company (Heavy Division)* *19333F000	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 2 division support platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams AND 3 forward support platoons. Each platoon has 2 squads and each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	2 platoons provide GS and 3 platoons provide DS.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), the division EPW collection point (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams AND EITHER 3 DS platoons providing their brigade with either 1 forward EPW collection point (3 teams) and 3 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams or 6 teams in any combination OR 18 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	
MP Company (Heavy Division)* *19333L000	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 5 platoons. Each platoon has 2 squads and each squad has 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	3 platoons provide GS and 3 platoons provide DS.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), the division EPW collection point (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams AND EITHER 3 DS platoons providing their brigade with either 1 forward EPW collection point (3 teams) and 3 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams or 6 teams in any combination OR 18 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Company (Air Assault Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 4 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. *Total: 24 three-man teams*	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	24 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	(See augmentation needs on previous page.)
MP COMBAT SUPPORT UNITS					
HHC MP Brigade	Provide C2 and coordinate the combat, CS, and CSS of all MP elements assigned or attached.	Command and staff elements and long-range planning section	Provide command, control, planning, and supervision for up to 6 MP battalions and other assigned or attached subordinate HQ.	Provide continuous command, control, coordination, planning, and supervision for subordinate units.	None
HHD MP Battalion (Combat Support)	Provide C2 and coordinate the combat, CS, and CSS of all MP elements assigned or attached.	Command and staff elements plus a support element	Provide command, control, planning, and supervision for up to 6 MP companies and other assigned or attached subordinate HQ.	Provide continuous command, control, coordination, planning, and supervision for subordinate units.	None
MP Company (Combat Support)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 platoons with 3 squads. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide security for a unified or combined HQ or higher HQ.or 1 main CP and 1 tactical CP OR operate 1 EPW holding area (9 teams) and 27 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams for use in any combination.	Corps band assets to guard EPWs AND corps transportation for evacuation of EPWs AND external MP to escort EPWs
MP Company (Combat Support)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 platoons with 3 squads. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide security for a unified or combined HQ or higher HQ or 1 main CP and 1 tactical CP OR operate 1 EPW holding area (9 teams) and 27 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams for use in any combination.	Corps band assets to guard EPWs AND corps transportation for evacuation of EPWs AND external MP to escort EPWs
MP Company Arctic Support Augmentation Detachment	Augment MP units when operating in an arctic environment.	1 mechanic (63B10)	Provide mobility support to MP units.	Provide support as designated by the commander.	None
MP Detachment (C2)	Provide command and administrative personnel for MP law enforcement teams.	19503LA has a platoon HQS; 3 individuals. 19503LD has a commander and support personnel; 8 individuals.	Provide L&O. 19503LA provides platoon-level C2. 19503LD provides company-level command, control, and support.	Commands and controls law enforcement teams, investigations teams, MWD teams, and physical-security teams.	None

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (Old Guard)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 squads. Each squad has 3 three-man teams. Total: 12 teams	Support the HHC old guard battalion.	Provide support as directed by the commander.	None
MP LAW AND ORDER (L&O) UNITS					
MP HQ Team	Provide C2, personnel administration, and logistical support to attached L&O augmentation teams.	Commander and support personnel	Provide L&O.	Provide C2, personnel administration, and logistical support to attached L&O augmentation teams.	None
MP Operations Team	Provide mission supervision, staff planning, and technical supervision required to support the L&O mission.	L&O operations officer and operations staff	Provide L&O.	Provide overall mission supervision, planning, employment, and coordination of support. Provide technical supervision and administrative support of MPI, TAI, and force protection MP. Provide an evidence custodian/police intelligence NCO to be responsible for confiscated property used in criminal offenses and to receive and collect the initial analysis of criminal/operational information/intelligence.	None
MP Desk or Desk and Record Team	Serve as the primary control point for L&O-related incidents and operations initiated by MP patrols.	2 three-man teams	Provide L&O.	Receive/record complaints, dispatch investigative persons, maintain control of offenders/detained persons, maintain the status of investigations, prepare reports, and provide criminal data to the police intelligence NCO for analysis.	None
MP Traffic Accident Investigations Team	Provide the technical capability to investigate traffic accidents.	1 two- or three-man team: 19517AD00 has 1 two-man team. 19523LE00 has 1 three-man team.	Provide L&O.	Augment MP capabilities to enforce MSR regulations; man checkpoints, roadblocks, and dismount points; patrol traffic areas; and perform traffic escort duties.	The 19517AD00 accident investigation team is dependent on the supported unit for transportation.
MP Investigation Team	Provide the technical capability to investigate criminal incidents and conduct surveillance operations.	One, two, or three-man teams: 19517AE has 1 two-man team. 19533LA has 1 one-man team. 19533LB has 1 one-man team. 19533LC has 1 three-man team.	Provide L&O.	Investigate criminal incidents, conduct surveillance, work with HN military and civilian police, and collect criminal and operational intelligence. 19533LA00 provides supervision for the teams. 19533LB00 provides investigative support for populations of not less than 700 troops. 19533LC00 provides investigative support for populations of not less than 2,100 troops.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Force Protection and Physical-Security Teams	Provide the expertise and technical capability to assist units in safeguarding personnel, equipment, and facilities.	One, two, or three-man teams: 19517AF has 1 two-man team. 19593LA has 1 three-man team. 19593LB has 1 one-man team.	Provide L&O and area security.	Conduct vulnerability assessments and identify and prioritize critical facilities and key terrain within the AO. Identify mission-essential activities that are vulnerable to criminal acts or disruptive activities. Ensure that activities are inspected to determine if safeguards are adequate. Assist base/base cluster commanders with the development of internal defense plans.	The 19517AF is dependent on the 19517AB operations team for transportation.
MP Detachment (Patrol Supervision Team)	Provide supervision for 3 MP teams.	1 MP NCO	Provide L&O.	Plan, direct, and supervise the employment of assigned or attached MP teams.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation
MP Detachment (Motor and Dismounted Patrol Team)	Perform L&O operations.	1 three-man team	Provide L&O.	Protect designated personnel or facilities. Perform route and area reconnaissance, enforce MSR regulations, provide refugee and straggler control, and disseminate information. Perform peacekeeping operations to maintain surveillance over an area, observe activities, and report findings. Preserve or establish L&O. Apprehend absentees or deserters (US military personnel) in conjunction with civil law enforcement agencies.	The dismounted patrol team is dependent on the supported unit for transportation, when required.
MP Detachment (Registration Team)	Perform vehicle and firearm registration.	1 three-man team	Provide L&O.	Service up to 10,000 personnel for registration of individuals, vehicles, and firearms on a closed post or area. Issue credentials prescribing limits of circulation and privileges. Process up to 50 personnel daily for fingerprints and photography services.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation
Senior Military Customs Inspector Supervisor	Perform technical supervision, staff planning, and coordination for customs inspection teams.	1 MP NCO	Provide L&O.	Supervise two senior military customs teams to ensure that personnel, equipment, and material meet customs, immigration, Department of Agriculture, and other federal agency requirements for units and personnel redeploying to the US.	None

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
Senior Military Customs Inspection Team	Conduct customs inspections and train and supervise redeploying unit personnel to augment US customs inspectors.	1 five-man team	Provide L&O.	Conduct inspections and advise redeploying units. Train selected individuals from the redeploying unit to augment US customs efforts. NOTE: One team supports one port of embarkation.	The redeploying unit undergoing customs inspection, to augment US Customs efforts. The number of personnel is proportional to the size of the unit.
MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD) UNITS					
MWD Kennel Master Team	Supervise MWD teams.	One- or two-man team. 19537AA has 1 two-man team. 19583LG has 1 one-man team.	Provide L&O, area security, and I/R operations support.	Supervise, plan, and coordinate MWD operations and support requirements. Provide MWD handler/ canine proficiency certification.	None
MWD Explosive, Narcotics, and Patrol Team	Detect explosives and controlled substances and search for, detect, and control personnel in support of crime scene searches. Provide personal protection, MOUT, health and welfare inspections, and I/R and customs operations.	One-man/one-dog team. The 19537A000-series TOEs have 3 teams each. The 19583L000-series TOEs have 1 team each.	Provide L&O, area security, and I/R support.	The 19537A-series dog teams are capable of providing a 24-hour explosive, narcotics, and tracking handler/dog requirement or three concurrent short-duration missions each requiring 1 handler/dog team. The duration of the missions will vary based on the climate, the environment, and the individual dog's ability. The 19583L-series dog teams provide short- duration missions based on the dog's ability. Explosive and narcotics teams provide MWD patrol support when not employed with explosive and narcotics detection.	None
MILITARY POLICE INTERNMENT/RESETTLEMENT (I/R) UNITS					
MP Command (I/R)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision of I/R operations performed by all assigned or attached elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and staff planning for 2 or more MP brigades.	MP IRIC AND MP EPW evacuation detachment

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Brigade (I/R)	Provide command, control, and staff planning for I/R operations performed by all assigned or attached MP elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and staff planning for 2 to 7 MP I/R battalions or up to 21 MP I/R battalions when augmented by 7 brigade liaison detachments (BLDs). Plan and provide staff supervision of I/R collection and evacuation operations. Coordinate with HN military territorial organizations and civilian police authorities, nongovernment organizations, private volunteer organizations, and US federal agencies on I/R matters. Provide coordination and support for out-of-theater evacuation of EPWs, if required. Support posthostilities operations.	MP IRIC AND MP EPW evacuation detachment AND MP I/R BLD (TOE 19453LD00) NOTE: The BLD expands the staff planning and coordination capabilities on a ratio of 1 BLD to 3 MP I/R battalions.
MP Battalion (I/R)	Provide command, staff planning, administration, and logistical support for the operation of an I/R facility.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Operate an internment facility for either EPWs/CIs or DCs or a confinement facility for US prisoners. (Never more that one category at the same time.)	MP detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI) for EPW/CI/DC internment missions AND MP detachment (I/R) (confinement) for US prisoner confinement missions AND MP company (EG) for security of the evacuation and/or movement of US prisoners or EPWs/CIs/DCs AND MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services AND Corps/EAC transportation assets for movement of EPWs/CIs/DCs

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)	Augment the MP battalion (I/R) to provide supervision, administration, combat health support, and logistical support for operating an internment facility interning EPWs/CIs or housing DCs.	2 compound control sections (2 three-man teams), a work project section (1 two-man team), a personnel section, and a supply section.	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and supervision of up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs. Provide supply and subsistence support (to include supervision of food preparation) for up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs. Direct the activities related to assigning and supervising work projects for EPWs/CIs. Augment the MP I/R battalion in processing and maintaining records for up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs.	MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services
MP Company (Escort Guard)	Provide supervisory and security personnel for evacuating and/or moving EPWs/CIs.	4 platoons with 3 squads each. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide security for the movement of the following numbers of POWs or CIs by the methods indicated: Marching - 1,000 to 1,500. Vehicle - 1,500 to 2,000. Rail - 2,000 to 3,000. Air - 2,125 to 2,406.	Corps/EAC transportation assets for movement of EPWs/CIs
MP Company (Guard)	Provide guards for EPWs/CIs or US prisoners, installations, and facilities.	3 platoons with 3 squads each. Each squad has a squad leader and 2 five-man teams Total: 18 teams.	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide security for a confinement facility containing up to 500 US military prisoners. Provide guards for securing 1 EPW/CI compound containing up to 2,000 EPWs/CIs or 4,000 DCs. Provide security guards for 3 railway terminals, each having up to 8 tracks. (Includes EPW/CI rail movement operations and protection of sensitive material within the terminal.) Provide guards for 1 military installation or facility up to 240,000 square yards in size, containing sensitive material. (This unit can provide guards for material transit.)	None
MP I/R Processing Squad	Process EPWs/CIs.	1 squad leader and 1 eight-man processing squad	Provide I/R operations support. Augment the I/R battalion processing capability to meet operational requirements.	Provide processing capabilities of about 8 EPWs/CIs per hour.	None

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
I/R Brigade Liaison	Expand the MP brigade (I/R) or ASCC C2 capabilities.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	When assigned to the MP I/R brigade, provide staff augmentation that expands the brigade's staff planning, coordination, and C2 capabilities for 3 MP I/R battalions. When assigned to the ASCC, provide I/R staff augmentation and a liaison link with allied/HN forces to ensure that the care and handling of US captured EPWs/CIs is in compliance with the Geneva Conventions.	None
I/R Camp Liaison Team	Provide continuous accountability of EPWs/CIs captured by US forces and transferred to an allied/HN for internment.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide advice, as requested, to commanders and staffs of allied/HN-operated internment facilities. Verify arrival, forward records, and provide continuous accountability for US captured EPWs/CIs interned in allied/HN facilities. Monitor prisoner treatment to ensure compliance with the Geneva Conventions. Receive/certify allied/HN requests for reimbursement of expenses associated with interning EPWs/CIs captured by US forces.	None
I/R Processing Liaison Team	Process and verify the transfer of EPWs/CIs captured by US forces to a allied/HN facility.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide processing and transfer capability for US-captured prisoners to an allied/HN EPW/CI facility.	None
MP Detachment (EPW Evacuation)	Provide evacuation support of EPWs.	EPW coordination officer and staff plus 10 one-man POD/POE teams and 3 two-man POE teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Coordinate administrative, logistical, and transportation support for up to 7 PODs and 6 POEs used for out-of-theater EPW evacuation and the escort guard personnel that support the movements. Coordinate for theater security at PODs/POEs and intermediate refuel points.	Responsible POD/POE security forces

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (Internment Resettlement Information Cener [IRIC])	Provide a US central agency in each theater of war to receive, process, maintain, disseminate, and transmit the required information and data relating to EPWs, American POWs, CIs, and DCs within the theater.	Command and staff personnel	Provide I/R operations support. Serve as the single source for collection and storage of EPW/CI information in theater. Forward information to the National Prisoner of War Information Center at DA.	Collect, process, and disseminate (to authorized agencies) information regarding interned personnel detained in theater and those released to the custody of allied/HN authorities within theater. Receive, document, and disseminate to the theater commander information received regarding American POWs, CIs, and foreign nationals who are captured, missing, or otherwise detained. Receive, store, and dispose of personal property belonging to interned personnel who have died, escaped, or been repatriated and any property belonging to enemy soldiers killed in action that is not disposed of through grave registration channels.	None
MP Detachment (I/R) (Confine-ment)	Augment an MP battalion (I/R) in operating a confinement facility. Provide supervision, administration, combat health support, and logistical support of US military prisoners.	Corrections officer and confine-ment facility staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provides a control team for the command, control, and supervision of US military prisoners and a disci-plinary guard team to supervise custodial personnel for a maximum custody of 500 prisoners. Provide administration, health service, supply, and food ser-vice personnel to augment the battalion in providing these services for internees. (The food service per-sonnel supervise and train US military prisoners working in the internee dining facility.)	MP battalion (I/R) for command, staff, plan-ning, and operational support AND MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Confinement Facility Detachment	Provide C2, staff planning, administration, and logistical support for a confinement facility for US military prisoners.	Commander and facility staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and administrative support for a confinement facility.	MP guard company to provide exterior perimeter security and required guard support to the confinement facility AND MP correctional team supervisor (TOE19553LE) to provide supervision of the guard force AND MP correctional team work supervisor (TOE 19553LF) to provide supervision of prisoners
MP Correctional Team Supervisor	Provide correctional supervision of prisoner work guard forces within a confinement facility.	2 two-man teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide correctional supervision to guard force personnel and US military prisoners within a modular-configured confinement facility.	None
MP Correctional Team Work Supervisor	Provide direct control and supervision of military prisoners within a confinement facility.	1 two-man team	Provide I/R operation support.	Provide correctional control, supervisory functions, and escort duties for military prisoners within a modular-configured confinement facility.	None
MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (CID) UNITS					
MP Group (CID)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision for all CID elements within the theater.	Command and staff elements	Provide L&O.	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision over all CID elements within the theater. NOTE: The Criminal Investigation Command is a stovepipe organization.	None

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MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Battalion (CID)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision for all assigned or attached CID elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide L&O.	Provides command, control, staff planning, and supervision over all assigned and attached CID elements.	None
MP Detachment (CID) HQ Cell	Provide C2, evidence custody control, and investigative administration support. Coordinate for personnel administration and logistic support.	Commander and support staff	Provide L&O.	Provide C2 of assigned CID SA sections and/or teams performing all CID operations in their area of responsibility.	None
MP Detachment (CID)	Provide criminal investigative support to Army commanders at all echelons.	2-man teams. The number of teams varies by organization and is as follows: DSE heavy - 4 DSE light - 3 Section A - 4 Section B - 4 Supervisory team - 1 Senior team - 1 SA team - 1	Provide L&O.	Supervise and conduct criminal investigations.	When directed, MP CS, L&O, and MWD support

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Chapter 2

Battle Command

Command is the authority a commander in military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank and assignment. Leaders possessing command authority strive to use it with firmness, care, and skill.

FM 101-5-1

Battle command is the exercise of command in an operation against a hostile, thinking opponent. Battle command includes visualizing the current state and the desired end state, then formulating concepts of operations to get from one state to the other at the least cost. In addition to visualizing and formulating concepts, battle command encompasses assigning missions; prioritizing and allocating resources; selecting the critical time and place to act; and knowing how and when to make adjustments in the fight. Battle command enables MP commanders to lead, prioritize, and allocate assets required in support of the Army commander. MP commanders must observe, orient, decide, and act on their decisions quickly. Information is the key element in the battle-command process; therefore, the commander must have accurate and timely information upon which to base his decisions.

OVERVIEW

2-1. The battle command of MP units is typically decentralized due to the nature of their CS functions, METT-TC, and the needs of the Army commander. This places the burden of sound, timely decision making to the lowest levels. MP leaders must develop a keen sense of situational awareness and visualization, and they must constantly track the actions of supported units.

BATTLEFIELD VISUALIZATION

2-2. The ability to visualize the battlefield is a critical element of battle command. Battlefield visualization is an essential leadership attribute and is critical to accomplishing the mission. It is learned and attained through training, practice, experience, technical and tactical knowledge, and available battle-command technologies. It results when the MP commander understands the higher commander's intent, his assigned mission, the enemy, and the friendly force's capabilities and limitations. See Appendix D for further information on command technologies.

2-3. Battlefield visualization includes the MP commander's view of what his forces will do and the resources needed to do the mission. He envisions a sequence of actions that will cause his MP forces to perform at the desired end state. Ultimately, the MP commander's battlefield vision evolves into his intent and helps him develop his concept of operations.

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COMMANDER'S INTENT

2-4. The commander's intent is a key part of Army orders. It is a clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy, the terrain, and the desired end state. It provides the link between the mission and the concept of operations by stating key tasks. These tasks, along with the mission, are the basis for subordinates to exercise initiative when unanticipated opportunities arise or when the original concept of operations no longer applies. MP leaders at all echelons must ensure that the mission and the commander's intent are understood two echelons down (see FM 101-5).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2-5. The commander's intent does not include the method by which the MP units will accomplish the mission. This method is called the commander's concept of operations. It must—

- Convey the commander's vision of how to accomplish the mission in a manner that allows his subordinates maximum initiative.
- Build around intelligence gathering and the precise employment of MP resources.
- Provide the basis for task organization, scheme of maneuver, terrain organization, tasks to subordinates, and synchronization.

COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

2-6. MP units are assigned to, attached to, or placed under the operational control (OPCON) of MP or other units they support. OPCON is the authority to perform command functions over subordinate forces. This includes organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designing objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. MP C^2 relationships may be changed briefly to provide better support for a specific operation or to meet the needs of the supported commander. MP units may be placed under the OPCON of another unit commander for short-term operations. The MP unit remains in this relationship only as long as it is needed for that operation.

> MP support to the Bosnian municipal elections consisted of one division and two corps MP companies. These MP assets, attached to Task Force (TF) Eagle, were task-organized from different sources. The division MP company and the PM cell were organic to TF Eagle's mechanized infantry division headquarters, but the two corps MP units were from US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) MP battalions in CONUS.

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SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

2-7. MP units on the battlefield provide two types of support—general support (GS) and direct support (DS). Corps and EAC MP units provide GS to their respective corps/EAC subordinate commands. Light, airborne, and air-assault MP companies provide GS to their respective divisions. Heavy-division MP companies provide GS to the division rear and DS to the division's subordinate brigades.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

2-8. The PM for each level of command is that command's advisor on MP combat, CS, and CSS operations. The PM—

- Advises the commander and staff about MP abilities/capabilities.
- Supervises the preparation of plans and dictates policies.
- Coordinates MP operations.
- Assists and supervises the interaction of supporting and supported units.
- Reviews current MP operations.
- Coordinates with allied forces and HN military and civil police.
- Ensures that MP plans and operations supporting the commander's tactical plan are carried out.
- Recommends when and where to concentrate the command's MP assets.
- Supervises or monitors MP support in the command's AO.

2-9. The PM works daily with the commander and staff officers who employ MP resources and whose AORs influence MP support. The PM works closely with the coordinating staff at the appropriate command level to coordinate MP support. He ensures that MP planning is practical and flexible, that plans are coordinated with staff sections and subordinate commands, and that plans reflect manpower and resources needed by MP. (This includes the need for C^2, fire support, equipment, and supplies. It also includes construction, communication, transportation, and aviation support.) As new information is received, the PM reviews, updates, and modifies the plans. He ensures that the echelon commander gets the necessary MP support.

2-10. In the absence of specific directions or orders, the PM plans the use of MP assets. He evaluates the current operations and projects the future courses of action (COAs). He bases his plans on assumptions consistent with the commander's intent and a thorough knowledge of the situation and mission. The PM considers—

- METT-TC.
- Current estimates developed by the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the police information assessment process (PIAP).
- The environment within the AO. This includes the climate, the terrain, and obstacles. It also includes the legal authority

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and status of the force; the width, depth, size, and location of built-up areas; and the attitudes and abilities of the local populace.

- The types of units operating in the area (to include joint, combined, multinational, and interagency units) and the missions and capabilities of these units. This knowledge is imperative to understand their capability to counter threats in their area.
- The specific missions of MP units in the area and the impact that rear-area security operations will have on the ability of these units to perform other functions.
- Personnel, vehicles, and equipment in the MP units.

2-11. Coordination and communication between the PM and Army commanders is essential. Such actions ensure timely and efficient MP support to all levels of command during any operation. The informal, technical chain of coordination is an open line of communication between PMs at different echelons. The informal chain of coordination fosters cooperation and help among the MP elements at each echelon. For instance, when the division PM needs more assets to accomplish added missions, he initiates coordination with the corps PM. If the corps PM can provide support, the division PM formalizes his request for assistance through the division Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3).

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Chapter 3

The Threat

In the 40-odd years of the Cold War, in many locations around the world, the Army performed a deterrent role as part of the containment strategy. In other places, at other times, the Army fulfilled the Nation's expectation in operations too small to be called "wars," although no less dangerous. To the soldier on the ground, Operations Urgent Fury in Grenada and Just Cause in Panama were indistinguishable from combat operations of their forefathers. Operations Provide Comfort in Iraq and Restore Hope in Somalia, although peace operations, also proved to be dangerous.

FM 100-1

The end of the Cold War has reduced, but not eliminated, the most immediate threat to the security of the US and other western nations. However, the absence of a dominant, identifiable threat has produced a far more complex and confusing strategic environment than the one that was present during the Cold War. Forward-deployed and CONUS-based ARFOR and civilians are and will continue to be engaged in a range of military actions. These actions stem from deterring conflicts to conducting peacetime engagement operations to providing support to civil agencies at home and abroad.

OVERVIEW

3-1. During the past decade, the US has deployed forces in multiple operations that have included crisis response in combat situations as well as participation in noncombat activities. The Army's presence in South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait and its deployments to Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo are clear indicators that the military must be prepared to face not only the traditional threat, but also a nontraditional, nonecheloned enemy. To support Army commanders successfully, MP leaders must understand the nature and complexity of these threats and how they can potentially affect the desired strategic, operational, and tactical end states.

REAR-AREA AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

3-2. The rear area for any particular command is the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of support functions. Operations in the rear area assure freedom of action and continuity of operations, sustainment, and C^2. Sustainment operations are those that enable shaping and decisive operations by assuring freedom of action and continuity of operations, CSS, and C^2 (see FM 3-0). Sustainment operations include the following elements:

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- CSS.
- Rear-area and base security.
- Movement control.
- Terrain management.
- Infrastructure development.

3-3. During the Cold War, the danger to rear areas included forces that would be deployed in support of major soviet-style operations. The adversaries using the soviet model could be expected to engage in intense combat activity in their enemy's rear area. Their forces were prepared to penetrate into the enemy's rear and to attack and destroy its reserve forces and rear-area installations. To protect the rear areas, the MP were among the first mobile fighting forces available to the battlefield commander and thus, a source of combat power. Today, the Army commander uses the MP's flexibility and their modular-force training, adaptability, and mobility to serve as a combat multiplier throughout his entire AO. During sustainment operations, the MP perform all functions to ensure freedom of maneuver in support of the overall operational effort.

3-4. Failure to protect our forces during sustainment operations normally results in failure of the entire operation. Sustainment operations determine how fast ARFOR reconstitute and how far they can exploit success. The likelihood of MP units encountering the enemy and engaging in direct combat (not only in the rear area, but also during sustainment operations) cannot be underestimated.

3-5. Threats to rear-area and sustainment operations exist throughout the full spectrum of military operations. These threats may be related or independently engaged, but their effects are frequently cumulative. Threats to rear-area and sustainment operations are usually theater-dependent and are not limited to those outlined in this manual. Joint Publication (JP) 3-10 further discusses the threat in the rear area. Although JP 3-10 defines the threat in the context of a JRA, MP leaders can expect the same level of activity anywhere that US forces are deployed.

RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION OPERATIONS

3-6. Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) operations consist of essential and interrelated processes in the AO that transform arriving personnel and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. During RSOI operations, the threat encountered will depend mostly on the type of entry, the nature of the operation, and the enemy. During major contingencies, forces deploy from power-projection platforms within the US or forward bases. The PM must plan MP support during the initial stages of the deployment to ensure the protection of follow-on forces and the detection of potential threats (see FM 100-17-3).

3-7. MP support to RSOI operations includes, but is not limited to—

- Conducting AS operations to counter or prevent enemy actions against marshalling and staging areas.

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- Conducting convoy, airport, and rail security operations.
- Conducting populace- and resource-control operations.
- Conducting other physical-security and force-protection measures.
- Conducting other MP functions (as determined by the PM).

THREAT LEVELS

3-8. The threat is divided into three levels. These levels provide a general description and categorization of threat activities, identify the defense requirements to counter them, and establish a common reference for planning guidelines. MP leaders must understand that this does not imply that threat activities will occur in a specific sequence or that there is a necessary interrelationship between each level.

Level I

3-9. Level I threats include the following types of individuals or activities:

- **Enemy-controlled agents.** Enemy-controlled agents are a potential threat throughout the rear area. Their primary missions include espionage, sabotage, subversion, and criminal activities. Their activities span the range of military operations and may increase during both war and military operations other than war (MOOTW). These activities may include assassinating or kidnapping key military or civilian personnel or guiding special-purpose individuals or teams to targets in the rear area.
- **Enemy sympathizers.** Civilians sympathetic to the enemy may become significant threats to US and multinational operations. They may be the most difficult to neutralize because they are normally not part of an established enemy-agent network, and their actions will be random and unpredictable. During war and MOOTW, indigenous groups sympathetic to the enemy or those simply opposed to the US can be expected to provide assistance, information, and shelter to guerrilla and enemy unconventional or special-purpose forces operating in the rear area.
- **Terrorism.** Terrorists are among the most difficult threats to neutralize and destroy. Their actions span the full spectrum of military operations.
- **Civil disturbances.** Civil disturbances, such as demonstrations and riots, may pose a direct or indirect threat to military operations. Although this threat may not be of great impact during war, it may significantly change and affect MOOTW.

Level II

3-10. Level II threats include the following types of forces:

- **Guerilla forces.** Irregular and predominantly indigenous forces conducting guerrilla warfare can pose a serious threat to military forces and civilians. They can cause significant disruptions to the orderly conduct of the local government and

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services.

- **Unconventional forces.** Special-operations forces (SOF) are highly trained in unconventional-warfare techniques. They are normally inserted surreptitiously into the rear area before the onset of an armed conflict. They establish and activate espionage networks, collect intelligence, carry out specific sabotage missions, develop target lists, and conduct damage assessments of targets struck.
- **Small tactical units.** Specially organized reconnaissance elements are capable of conducting raids and ambushes in addition to their primary reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering missions. Small (size or capability), bypassed conventional units, as well as other potential threat forces, are also capable of conducting raids and ambushes to disrupt operations.

Level III

3-11. Level III threats are made up of conventional forces. Potential threat forces are capable of projecting combat power rapidly by land, air, or sea deep into the rear area. Specific examples include airborne, heliborne, and amphibious operations; large, combined-arms, ground-forces operations; and bypassed units and infiltration operations involving large numbers of individuals or small groups infiltrated into the rear area, regrouped at predetermined times and locations, and committed against priority targets. Level III forces may use a combination of the following tactics as a precursor to a full-scale offensive operation:

- **Air or missile attack.** Threat forces may be capable of launching an air or missile attack throughout the rear area. It is often difficult to distinguish quickly between a limited or full-scale attack before impact; therefore, protective measures will normally be based on the maximum threat capability.
- **Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) attack.** Commanders must be aware that NBC munitions may be used in conjunction with air, missile, or other conventional-force attacks. The NBC weapons could also be used at Level I or II by terrorists or unconventional forces in order to accomplish their political or military objectives.

THREAT-LEVEL MATRIX

3-12. Table 3-1 lists the threat levels and their likely appropriate responses. The threat levels listed are based on the type of threat. The table should not be construed as restricting the response options to any particular threat.

Table 3-1. Threat Levels

Threat Level	Example	Response
I	Agents, saboteurs, sympathizers, and terrorists	Unit, base, and base-cluster self-defense measures

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II	Small tactical units, unconventional-warfare forces, guerrillas, and bypassed enemy forces	Self-defense measures and response forces with supporting fires
III	Large tactical-force operations (including airborne, heliborne, amphibious, infiltration, and bypassed enemy forces)	Timely commitment of a TCF

THREAT PRIORITIES

3-13. The threat will attempt to perform the following operations against targets in the rear area:

- Detect and identify targets.
- Destroy or neutralize operational weapons-system capabilities.
- Delay or disrupt the timely movement of forces and supplies.
- Weaken the friendly force's C^2 network.
- Disrupt support to combat forces.
- Set the stage for future enemy operations.
- Create panic and confusion throughout the rear area.

3-14. Typical examples of enemy priority targets include the following:

- NBC-weapons storage sites and delivery systems.
- Key command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) facilities.
- Air-defense artillery (ADA) sites.
- Airfields and air bases.
- Port facilities.
- Main supply routes (MSRs) and MSR checkpoints.
- Key LOC.
- Reserve assembly areas (AAs).
- Troop barracks.
- Critical civilian and logistics facilities.

THREAT LOCATION

3-15. The fact that the Cold War has ended does not imply that our traditional threat has ended. North Korea and Iraq are constant reminders of this fact. For the near future, Army commanders will fight units with Cold-War-era equipment and tactics. The Army trains and is prepared to fight an enemy capable of interfering with our freedom of maneuver throughout the

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battlefield. On an extended battlefield with asymmetric threats, the danger to high-value assets (HVAs) (including CSS, C^2, communication nodes, and MSRs) only increases. The idea that the danger to the rear area decreases as you travel farther away from the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) is not true. Threat intensity does not depend on geographical location; it depends on what operations the enemy believes must be initiated (and to what degree) to achieve its objective in the rear area. Military commanders depend on the MP to delay and defeat threats in their AO with a mobile reaction force.

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

3-16. The nature of the COMMZ will encourage Level I and II threats to concentrate along the LOC and other areas of military significance. MP units will encounter an enemy that is capable of disrupting operations throughout the COMMZ while employing terrorist activities, enemy-controlled agent activities, enemy sympathizers, and saboteurs. If the enemy is Level III capable, MP leaders must expect infiltrations and air, missile, or NBC attacks as a precursor to a major Level III operation.

CORPS REAR AREA

3-17. The activities in Levels I and II will be similar in composition and density as in the COMMZ, but they will target key corps units, key facilities, and corps sustainment capabilities. The threat activities, especially at smaller unit levels, may even precede hostilities. MP leaders must be alert and prepared to encounter unconventional forces conducting diversionary or sabotage operations and small combat units conducting raids, ambushes, or reconnaissance operations or collecting special warfare intelligence. With the fast tempo of offensive operations, MP leaders must also be alert and prepared to encounter bypassed forces that can disrupt operations in the corps rear area.

DIVISION REAR AREA

3-18. The division rear area (DRA) contains many types of CS and CSS units and conducts many complex operations. As in the COMMZ and the corps rear area, the full spectrum of Level I, II, and III activities may occur in the DRA. The main target will be the division's HVA (including key C^2 facilities; airfields; artillery, aviation, and air-defense assets; LOC; and essential CSS units). The threat may conduct diversionary attacks, sabotages, raids, ambushes, and reconnaissance operations to affect the commander's freedom of maneuver and the continuity of operations. Unlike corps MP, the likelihood of division MP encountering bypassed enemy forces is expected. Failure to delay or defeat these forces will impact division operations.

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Chapter 4

Military Police Functions

Military police support the Army commander's mission to win the battle. They help the commander shape the battlefield so that he can conduct decisive operations to destroy enemy forces, large or small, wherever and whenever the Army is sent to war.

MAJ(P) Anthony Cruz

The MP Corps supports shaping and sustainment operations while performing its five basic functions as a flexible, economy-of-force organization. Through these functions, MP units are able to provide the commander with an array of CS operations across the full spectrum of military operations (see Table 4-1).

Table 4-1. MP Functions

	Functions				
	MMS	**AS**	**PIO**	**L&O**	**I/R**
Subtasks	Support to river-crossing and breaching operations and passage of lines Straggler and dislocated-civilian control Route R&S MSR regulation enforcement	Recon operations ADC Base/air-base defense Response-force/TCF operations Critical site, asset, and HRP security Force protection/physical security Antiterrorism	IPB support PIAP Active and passive roles Information collection and dissemination Joint, interagency, and multinational coordination	Law enforcement Criminal investigations US Customs operations Related L&O training	EPW/CI handling US military prisoner handling Populace and resource control Dislocated civilians
NOTE: Subtasks not all-inclusive.					

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OVERVIEW

4-1. MP assets are limited. Specific functions are performed at any given time and are determined by the supported commander's need, the intensity of the conflict, and the availability of MP resources. The supported commander, through the command's PM, sets the priorities for MP operations.

4-2. The PM (based on METT-TC and the available assets) continuously evaluates the trade-off between the MP support that the commander requires and the MP support that can be provided. To meet the priorities set by the commander's tactical plan, the PM recommends the allocation and employment of MP assets for MP combat, CS, and CSS operations.

MANEUVER AND MOBILITY SUPPORT

4-3. The MMS function involves numerous measures and actions necessary to support the commander's freedom of movement in his AOR. The MP expedite the forward and lateral movement of combat resources and ensure that commanders get forces, supplies, and equipment when and where they are needed. This is particularly important in the modern battlefield where there is a greater geographical dispersal of forces and lengthened LOC.

4-4. The MP maintain the security and viability of the strategic and tactical LOC to ensure that the commander can deploy and employ his forces. The MP support the commander and help expedite military traffic by operating traffic-control posts (TCPs), defilades, or mobile patrols; erecting route signs on MSRs or alternate supply routes (ASRs); or conducting a reconnaissance for bypassed or additional routes. The MP move all units quickly and smoothly with the least amount of interference possible.

4-5. As part of the MMS function, the MP support river-crossing operations, breaching operations, and a passage of lines. They also provide straggler control, dislocated-civilian control, route reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S), and MSR regulation enforcement.

RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS

4-6. US forces conduct river-crossing operations to move a large force across a river obstacle with a minimum loss of momentum. The MP play a vital role by assisting the force commander in crossing the river as quickly and efficiently as possible. The crossing is usually planned and conducted by the headquarters directing the crossing. As such, a division crossing operation is conducted by a corps. Whether a brigade or division is crossing, the division MP company may also cross to provide uninterrupted support to the division. In these instances, there is a total reliance on the corps MP to support the crossing. The same is true for breaching operations and a passage of lines.

4-7. MP support for river-crossing operations reduces the crossing time and promotes the efficient movement of vehicles. It reduces congestion, speeds the crossing, and enables the maneuver commander to continue his momentum toward his primary

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objective. The MP establishes staging and holding areas and TCPs to control movement to and from these areas (according to the traffic-control plan). The MP may be called on to provide security for crossing forces at the crossing sites. In most cases, the MP TCPs and engineer regulation points (ERPs) are located on both sides of the river to improve communications and coordination between the units.

4-8. MP employment for river crossing is influenced by METT-TC. The number and placement of MP assets supporting a river-crossing operation varies with the size of the crossing force, the direction of the crossing (forward or retrograde), and the degree of enemy resistance expected or encountered.

4-9. The MP operating inside the crossing areas are OPCON to the crossing-area commander for the duration of the operation. The MP operating outside of the crossing area are under the command of their appropriate echelon commander.

4-10. The main thrust of MP support to river-crossing operations is within the immediate river-crossing site. The MP direct units to their proper locations (such as holding areas and staging areas) and ensure that units move through the area within the time listed on the movement schedule. This is a highly critical aspect of river crossing because the number of crossing sites is limited. MP assets are placed where they can stress MMS operations on MSRs leading into the crossing area.

4-11. The MP also provide AS to allow crossing forces to cross the river without losing momentum or forces. On both near and far sides, the MP are used to recon the crossing unit's flanks and rear to enhance security (see FM 19-4).

BREACHING OPERATIONS

4-12. Breaching operations are conducted to allow forces to maneuver through obstacles. Obstacle breaching is the employment of a combination of tactics and techniques to advance an attacking force to the farside of an obstacle that may be covered by fire. It is perhaps the most difficult combat task a force can encounter. Breaching operations begin when friendly forces detect an obstacle, and they end when the battle handover has occurred between the follow-on forces and a unit conducting the breaching operation (see FM 90-13-1).

4-13. The MP support breaching operations in numerous ways. MP assets are employed based on METT-TC, the available resources, and the commander's priorities. As a minimum, MP support may include, but is not limited to—

- Establishing TCPs along routes leading to or departing from the breaching site.
- Establishing holding areas.
- Establishing TCPs at the breaching site.
- Assisting engineers with temporary route signs.
- Establishing straggler-control operations.
- Conducting AS operations.

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4-14. The most critical MP support is provided at the breaching site. The MP provide the commander with a means to control traffic flow to appropriate lanes. When multiple lanes branch off of a single far-recognition marker, the MP assist in directing the formation through various lanes. They also assist in modifying the traffic flow when lanes have been closed for maintenance or expansion. The MP conduct close coordination with the crossing-force commander and the TF commander executing the breaching operation. The MP enable the commander to make last-minute changes in traffic flow, thereby giving him increased flexibility to react to the enemy situation.

PASSAGE OF LINES

4-15. A passage of lines is an operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. The passage of lines is a high-risk military operation that requires close coordination between the passing unit, the stationary unit, and the MP providing the support.

4-16. The MP help reduce confusion and congestion during a passage of lines. They provide security in areas surrounding passage points and passage lanes to ensure that the passing unit has priority for using routes to and through the areas. The headquarters directing the operations sets the route's priority. The MP can support a forward, rearward, or lateral passage of lines. Before the actual operation, the MP in the AO conduct an area or zone reconnaissance to become familiar with the routes to, through, and beyond the area of passage. This enables the MP to extend the commander's C^2 by providing directions at passage points and by guiding the units through the passing lanes. Maintaining unit integrity and reducing incidents of stragglers is vital to maintaining the passing unit's momentum in a forward passage of lines. The MP perform aggressive straggler- and dislocated-civilian-control operations to prevent possible infiltration of the enemy.

4-17. A passage of lines is usually planned and coordinated by the headquarters directing the passage. A division's passage of lines is planned and coordinated by the corps headquarters. The detailed plans are made and coordinated between the divisions involved. Close coordination between the division and corps PMs is essential. An MP unit may be the unit involved in passing through the lines of another unit. When conducting a delay of a Level II threat, the MP are likely to conduct a passage of lines with the TCF. To avoid fratricide, close coordination between the MP response-force commander and the TCF is imperative (see FM 19-4).

STRAGGLER CONTROL

4-18. Mobile patrols, TCPs, and checkpoint teams return stragglers to military control as part of their operations. Most stragglers are simply persons who become separated from their command by events in the CZ or while moving through the COMMZ. If a straggler is ill, wounded, or in shock, an MP must give him first aid and, if needed, call for medical evacuation (MEDEVAC). If a straggler is uninjured, an MP directs him to his parent unit or to a replacement unit (as command policies dictate). The MP ensure that stragglers attempting to avoid return to their units are escorted back to their command (as a minimum).

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4-19. The MP set up special posts for straggler control following NBC attacks or major enemy breakthroughs that result in large numbers of lost, dazed, and confused military personnel. Mobile MP teams operate between posts, and they also direct or collect stragglers. Straggler collection points may be needed if many stragglers are present in a combat theater. If allied forces are present in the theater, each nation establishes a collection point for its own personnel. MP teams are aware of each allied location and are prepared to assist allied soldiers in returning to their respective command. The MP use available transportation assets to transfer stragglers from TCPs and checkpoints to a straggler collection point. At the collection point, they are screened and sorted for removal to a medical facility or returned to their units to reconstitute the tactical commander's combat force.

4-20. The MP report information about stragglers with whom they come in contact. This information is compiled by the MP headquarters and forwarded through appropriate channels to the higher command. Information given by stragglers that is of immediate tactical value is reported without delay.

DISLOCATED-CIVILIAN CONTROL

4-21. The MP expediting traffic on MSRs may encounter dislocated civilians that could hinder military traffic. The MP assist and divert dislocated civilians from MSRs and other areas to I/R facilities. They may also deny the movement of civilians whose location, direction of movement, or actions may be a threat to themselves or to the combat operation. The HN government is responsible for identifying routes for the safe movement of dislocated civilians out of an AO. If needed, the MP assist the civil-affairs unit and the HN in redirecting dislocated civilians to alternate routes established by the HN government.

4-22. The US forces do not assume control of dislocated civilians unless requested to do so by the HN or unless operating in an environment with a hostile government. When the senior US commander assumes responsibility, the MP coordinate with civil affairs to set up TCPs at critical points along the route to direct dislocated civilians to secondary roadways and areas not used by military forces. As required, MWD teams may be used as a show of force or as a deterrent to assist with uncooperative personnel.

ROUTE R&S

4-23. The MP conduct hasty and deliberate route reconnaissances to obtain information on a route and nearby terrain from which the enemy can influence troop movement. A route reconnaissance focuses on continually monitoring the condition of MSRs, ASRs, and other areas. MP patrols look for restricting terrain, effects of weather on the route, damage to the route, NBC contamination, and enemy presence or absence. When enemy activity is spotted, the MP report it, maintain surveillance, and develop the situation. To gather information for proposed traffic plans, they look at the type and number of available routes; and they check load classifications, route widths, obstructions, and restrictions.

MSR REGULATION ENFORCEMENT

4-24. The MP undertake MSR regulation enforcement to keep the routes free for DSS operations. MP units support the

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command's MSR regulation measures as stated in the traffic-regulation plan (TRP). The TRP contains specific measures to ensure the smooth and efficient use of the road network. It assigns military route numbers and names, the direction of travel, highway regulation points, and preplanned MP TCPs. Most importantly to the MP, it gives the route's control classification. The MP ensure that classified routes are used only by authorized traffic. Vehicles traveling on roads too narrow for their passage or on roads unable to support their weight can obstruct the route.

4-25. To expedite traffic on MSRs, the MP operate special circulation control measures such as—

- Temporary route signing.
- Static posts such as TCPs, roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, and defilades at critical points.
- Mobile teams patrolling between static posts and monitoring traffic and road conditions.

4-26. They also gather information on friendly and enemy activities and help stranded vehicles and crews. The MP also place temporary route signs to warn of hazards or to guide drivers unfamiliar with the route. Using these measures, the MP exercise jurisdiction over the road network in the AO and coordinate with the HN (whenever possible) to expedite movement on MSRs.

AREA SECURITY

4-27. The MP perform the AS function to protect the force and to enhance the freedom of units to conduct their assigned missions. The MP who provide AS play a key role in supporting forces in rear-area and sustainment operations. The MP are a response force that delays and defeats enemy attempts to disrupt or demoralize military operations in the AO. The MP's mobility makes it possible for them to detect the threat as they aggressively patrol the AO, MSRs, key terrain, and critical assets. The MP's organic communications enable them to advise the appropriate headquarters, bases, base clusters, and moving units of impending enemy activities. With organic firepower, the MP are capable of engaging in decisive operations against a Level II threat and delaying (shaping) a Level III threat until commitment of the TCF.

4-28. Throughout all aspects of the AS function, the MP perform counteractions to protect the force and to prevent or defeat a Level II threat operating within the MP's AO. MP countermeasures may include implementing vulnerability assessments, developing procedures to detect terrorist actions before they occur, hardening likely targets, and conducting offensive operations to destroy the enemy. The MP use checkpoints and roadblocks to control the movement of vehicles, personnel, and materiel and to prevent illegal actions that may aid the enemy. The use of these control measures serves as a deterrence to terrorist activities, saboteurs, and other threats. However, at the same time, checkpoints and roadblocks expose the MP to these potential threats. To counter this fact, the MP may upgrade or harden vehicles and defensive positions.

4-29. The MP provide combat power to protect the C^2 headquarters, equipment, and services essential for mission success. The MP provide the battlefield commander with a light, mobile fighting force that can move, shoot, and communicate against any threat. Major subtasks associated with the AS function include reconnaissance operations; area damage control (ADC); base/air-

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base defense; response-force operations; and critical site, asset, and high-risk personnel (HRP) security.

RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

4-30. As part of their AS mission, the MP serve as the eyes and ears of the battlefield commander by seeking out the enemy and reporting information obtained by recon patrols. The MP conduct area and zone reconnaissances, screening, surveillance, and countersurveillance to gain information to help guard against unexpected enemy attacks in the AO. The MP monitor likely avenues of approach and potential LZs and DZs. They become familiar with towns and other populated areas, ridgelines, woods, and other terrain features from which the enemy can influence movements along road networks. The MP pay close attention to areas near facilities designated critical by the commander. These areas include key MSR bridges and tunnels, depots, terminals, logistics-support bases, ammunition supply points (ASPs), communications centers/nodes, and C^2 headquarters. The MWD teams provide explosive detection and personnel detection/tracking capabilities that enhance reconnaissance operations (especially in urban terrain).

AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

4-31. MP units take measures to support ADC before, during, and after hostile actions or natural and man-made disasters. The ADC actions integrate CS and CSS functions for many units. Engineers, medical personnel, and Army aviators work closely to ensure quick relief operations. The MP provide MSR regulation enforcement, refugee control, and some local security when required. As with reconnaissance operations, the MP may use MWD explosive-and personnel-detection capabilities to augment all MP missions in rear-area and sustainment operations.

BASE/AIR-BASE DEFENSE

4-32. The MP are the base and base-cluster commanders' links for detection, early warning, and employment against enemy attacks. The information gathered is dispersed throughout the rear area to help apprise the commander of enemy activities near bases. Base defense is the cornerstone of rear-area security. When the threat exceeds the base/base-cluster capability, the base/base-cluster commander requests MP assistance through the appropriate C^2 element.

4-33. Air-base defense requires special MP coordination with the US Air Force (USAF). The MP treat air bases like any other base or base cluster. A USAF air base may house the base-cluster commander, or it may be a cluster by itself. The MP are responsible for the air base's external defense. Its internal defense is primarily the responsibility of the Air Force's security forces. The security force provides in-depth defense for weapons, weapons systems, command centers, personnel, and other priority resources established by the base commander.

4-34. The security force is trained and equipped to detect, delay, and deny Level I and II threats. If a Level III threat is present,

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the security force is tasked with delaying actions; however, the HN, a sister service, or other support must be employed to defeat this threat. If the security force requires assistance to defeat a Level II threat, it may rely on MP response forces or another response force to assist in the defense. If available, the MP response force will react to the air-base defense, just as it would for any other base or base cluster within the MP's AO. However, the key to successful MP employment depends on the critical exchange of information before and during the MP employment. Good communications, an understanding of the defense plan, and liaison operations are vital in preventing responding forces from entering a situation that could result in fratricide.

RESPONSE-FORCE OPERATIONS

4-35. The MP are the base and base-cluster commanders' response force against enemy attacks in rear-area or sustainment operations. The MP gather information about the enemy while performing missions throughout the AO. This information provides commanders with enemy activity near bases. When needed, the MP provide a mobile response force to respond to bases under attack and to destroy the enemy. A base commander's defense plan is the cornerstone for protecting rear-area and sustainment operations. The base commander is responsible for defeating all Level I threats. When this threat exceeds his capabilities, he requests MP support. The MP located near bases or patrolling or conducting AS operations consolidate their forces, respond as quickly as possible, and conduct combat operations to destroy the enemy. If needed, the MP conduct a battle handover to the TCF.

4-36. MP forces performing as a response force are capable of conducting the following offensive operations:

- A movement to contact.
- A hasty ambush.
- A hasty attack.
- A

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Chapter 5

Military Police Support to Echelons Above Corps

MP units supporting EAC perform combat, CS, and CSS operations. Like the MP supporting corps and divisions, MP units supporting EAC units perform the five MP functions based on available assets and the supported commander's needs.

USAMPS

MP support to EAC includes support to the ASCC and the TSC. The ASCC is responsible for Army Title 10 requirements in support of a combatant commander. This support includes recruitment, organization, supply, equipment, training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administration, and maintenance functions.

OVERVIEW

5-1. The ASCC may also be responsible for significant DOD- and combatant-commander-designated Army support to other services. As the senior Army commander in the AOR, the ASCC commander tailors and designates ARFOR to accomplish operational-level tasks while conducting major land operations. The ASCC's operational responsibilities include—

- Recommending the proper employment of Army-component forces to the joint-force commander or to the subunified commander.
- Accomplishing operational missions as assigned.
- Selecting and nominating specific Army units for assignment to subordinate theater forces.
- Informing the combatant commander of the Army's CSS effects on operational capabilities.
- Providing data to the supporting operations plans (OPLANs) as requested.
- Ensuring signal interoperability.

5-2. The ASCC provides administrative and logistics (A/L) services to assigned ARFOR and to those of subordinate JFCs. When appropriate, the ASCC delegates the authority for support tasks to a single subordinate Army headquarters. In major operations, the TSC (along with other EAC support commands) would be the ASCC's lead organization for planning, coordinating, executing, or providing required support functions (see FM 100-10).

5-3. The TSC is the senior Army support organization in a theater. Its commander reports to the ASCC or ARFOR commander. The TSC normally operates at the operational level of CSS with links to the strategic and tactical levels. Unity of command is the critical element that the TSC brings to the fight. The TSC is a multifunctional organization that centralizes the command, control, and supervision of support functions at EAC as directed by the ASCC or ARFOR commander. The TSC's mission is to maximize

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throughput and follow-on sustainment, including all CSS functions, of ARFOR and other designated supported elements. The TSC is capable of synchronizing logistics and other support operations for the ASCC. It provides area support to EAC units in the COMMZ and sustainment support to tactical forces. This support may include supply, procurement, property disposal, maintenance, transportation, field services, health services, civil-military affairs, MP support, engineer support, religious support, finance support, and personnel and administrative services.

5-4. Units and commands requiring support coordinate with the TSC support-operations staff to secure their initial support, to reestablish support, or to resolve support problems. In a fully developed theater, the TSC coordinates with a corps support command (COSCOM) for support of combat forces, although direct coordination with a division support command (DISCOM) is sometimes necessary. The TSC, augmented by a rear operations center, is also responsible for security operations as directed by the ASCC/ARFOR commander (see FM 63-4).

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

5-5. MP support to EAC units is provided through an array of multifunctional MP units. The nature of the operation, METT-TC, and the requirements of the supported commander will determine which type of MP unit is appropriate to augment, assign, attach, or place under OPCON to an EAC unit. The types of MP units that support EAC include CS, I/R, CID, and L&O teams (such as MWD or customs teams).

THE MP BRIGADE (CS)

5-6. The MP brigade (CS) provides MMS and AS to extended LOC within the COMMZ. These supply corridors include ports, inland waterways, railways, pipelines, airfields, MSRs, and MSR critical points. The MP support the users of the COMMZ's LOC by aggressively patrolling the area along the LOC. They play an important role in securing rear areas by performing combat operations against the threat. When properly augmented, the MP brigade headquarters may serve as the TSC's/ASCC's TCF headquarters. The MP provide MMS on the COMMZ MSRs leading into the corps's rear area. The MP implement the plans of HN and US staff elements to control the forward movement of combat resources along the LOC.

5-7. If resources are available, the MP brigade (CS) provides escorts to move US noncombatants (if present) from AA points to theater embarkation terminals. Until the MP brigade (I/R) arrives in theater, the CS MP units also perform EPW, confinement, and other operations normally performed by the MP I/R units.

5-8. The organization of an MP brigade (CS) supporting EAC includes the following:

- A brigade headquarters and headquarters company (HHC).
- Up to six MP battalions (each with up to six companies).
- Numerous L&O detachments and MWD teams.

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5-9. Additionally, the ASCC's PM or commander may attach or direct OPCON of customs teams to the MP brigade (CS). Battalion and company organization in the MP brigade is the same as that in the corps MP brigade; however, METT-TC determines the number of battalions and companies. The MP brigade (CS) has additional MP companies to provide security for EAC-specific units/activities such as—

- A unified command.
- An ASCC and TSC headquarters.
- LOC seaports, airfields, and railways.
- EAC ammunition storage areas.
- EAC petroleum terminals and pipelines.

5-10. While the corps MP brigade (CS) MWD teams are employed in a GS role, the MP brigade (CS) MWD teams are employed to augment seaport security and to conduct inspections of postal items to detect explosive materiel and narcotics.

5-11. The C^2 within the MP brigade (CS) is consistent with that in any Army brigade. The MP brigade commander works directly for the EAC commander, the battalion commander works for the brigade commander, and the company commander works for the battalion commander. However, this usual C^2 relationship may be altered briefly (based on METT-TC) to enhance the overall EAC combat capability for responding to a Level II threat. For example, MP units operating within an ASG's AO may be under the OPCON of the ASG's rear-area operations center (RAOC), which directly tasks MP units responding to Level II threats. The same is true for placing MP units under the OPCON of the EAC's TCF headquarters for responding to Level III threats. Any conflict in mission priorities is resolved through MP C^2 channels.

5-12. The MP brigade commander is both the MP brigade commander and the EAC's PM. He employs his assets according to METT-TC and the commander's concept of operations. Factors affecting his employment of MP assets include the—

- Nature of the operation (joint, combined, or multinational).
- HN's ability to provide MP-related support (such as port security).
- Custody and location of EPWs/CIs during internment operations until I/R units arrive in theater.
- Number of kilometers of the MSR in relationship to movement-control requirements.
- Number and kinds of critical facilities.
- Number of HRP requiring close-in security.
- HN's ability to control the civilian populace, refugees, and dislocated civilians.
- Supply distribution strategy.
- Risk acceptance and threat in the AO.
- Communications requirements (such as using teams as relays).

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5-13. Whenever possible, the MP brigade's AO coincides with the territorial responsibility of the supported command. The MP brigade commander assigns the MP battalion's AO by the above factors as well as by METT-TC. For example, the AOR for an MP battalion may be a large population center of larger geographical areas in which CSS complexes and MSRs are located. But as employment factors and the commander's needs change, so will the MP's AOR. The MP brigade commander must move and tailor his forces to meet the current and projected mission requirements. Unlike many other EAC assets, MP units require 100 percent mobility to shift AOs frequently and rapidly. The following vignette depicts the required MP flexibility to support EAC operations:

> During Operation Desert Shield/Storm, MP units were supporting and moving units throughout their AOs at a such an extraordinary rate that many of them had to relocate their headquarters multiple times just to keep pace with their changing AO.

5-14. Most EAC MP assets are employed along LOC and around areas of high troop concentration. Few EAC MP are dedicated to support fixed commitments (such as ports, air bases, and headquarters [discussed in paragraph 5-8]). When supporting fixed commitments, MP units provide a mobile security screen, and they man static positions when directed or when based on METT-TC. The MP brigade (CS) may have to plan for and actually perform the evacuation and internment of EPWs/CIs and the confinement of US military prisoners until the MP brigade (I/R) arrives.

THE MP BRIGADE (I/R)

5-15. US policy requires that all persons held in Army custody be accorded humane care and treatment from the moment of custody to their final release. The policy applies to detained or interned civilians as well as to EPWs and confined US military personnel. This policy is equally binding on all US troops (see FM 19-40).

5-16. The ASCC or the TSC supports US laws, regulations, policies, and international agreements by providing personnel, administrative, morale, internment, resettlement, and confinement services for the TO. The TSC's MP brigade (I/R) in the TO provides this support. However, since most I/R units are in the reserve components, the initial I/R operations (as mentioned above) may have to be conducted by the MP brigade (CS). Once the I/R unit arrives in the AO, it is responsible for—

- Providing firm but humane control of EPWs/CIs and dislocated civilians.
- Coordinating with HN personnel, military territorial organizations, civilian police authorities, NGOs, private volunteer organizations, and US federal agencies on matters pertaining to I/R operations.
- Performing C^2 operations for all I/R units.
- Controlling, employing, and releasing EPWs/CIs as set forth by the Geneva convention and other international laws and by the UN and other governmental bodies.

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- Handling US military prisoners.

5-17. In a mature theater in which large numbers of EPWs are captured, the EPWs' requirements may exceed the capacity of the MP brigade (I/R). In this instance, an I/R command is established. An MP command (I/R) has two or more MP brigades (I/R) and will normally be assigned to the ASCC. When the MP command (I/R) assumes OPCON of the MP brigades (I/R) from the lower echelon, it assumes that echelon's I/R mission.

5-18. If the US decides to transfer captured EPWs/CIs to the HN or to another nation, the US must ensure that the nation is a party to the Geneva convention and is willing and able to comply with the convention. In this case, the number and type of I/R MP units required for processing and retaining EPWs/CIs before the transfer is based on agreements and on METT-TC. Additionally, the MP brigade (I/R) is assigned I/R teams that are located at the processing and transfer points and at the HN or third-country EPW camps. The MP brigade (I/R) liaison team will supervise these dispersed teams to ensure that the HN or the third country provides adequate care and security of US-captured EPWs/CIs and that accountability is maintained according to the Geneva convention.

5-19. The MP brigade (I/R) HHC is the C^2 element for the brigade's assets. It consists of the following elements:

- A brigade command section.
- A company headquarters.
- An Adjutant (US Army) (S1).
- An S2.
- An S3.
- A Supply Officer (US Army) (S4).
- A Civil-Affairs Officer (US Army) (S5).
- A Communications Officer (US Army) (S6).
- Finance and accounting.
- Medical operations.
- Public affairs.
- A unit ministry team.
- An SJA.
- An inspector-general (IG) section.

5-20. Other brigade assets may include the following:

- An MP I/R BLD.
- An I/R information center.
- An MP escort-guard company.

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- An MP I/R battalion headquarters.
- MP I/R (EPW/CI) detachments.
- MP I/R (confinement) detachments.
- MP guard companies.
- MWD teams.
- Processing squads, processing liaison teams, camp liaison teams, and evacuation teams (all as required to support EPW transfer or to conduct an out-of-theater evacuation).

5-21. The MP brigade (I/R) subordinate units are employed most often in the COMMZ near CSS facilities and are placed near sea, air, and rail terminals. They receive, process, and intern EPWs/CIs; confine US military prisoners; or assist in the resettlement of refugees or dislocated civilians.

5-22. The MP brigade (I/R) escort-guard company supports the evacuation of EPWs/CIs from the CZ. The company has a company headquarters and four platoons. The escort-guard company requires sufficient mobility to transport MP personnel to the CZ and to operate mobile teams while escorting the EPWs/CIs. The MP go forward to the corps's holding area to take custody of the EPWs/CIs. They may go forward to division collecting points, if distances and resources permit. Using any means of available transportation, the MP ensure that the EPWs/CIs are quickly evacuated to MP battalions (I/R) in the COMMZ. Close coordination with the EAC and corps movement-control centers and the corps MP brigade is required to ensure that transportation assets returning to the COMMZ are employed to evacuate EPWs/CIs from the corps's holding area. Walking wounded EPWs/CIs are evacuated by the same means as other EPWs/CIs, while litter patients are evacuated through medical channels. Guarding EPWs/CIs while in the MEDEVAC channels and during their hospitalization is not an MP mission; therefore, there is not an MP force structure to support this mission. In most instances, the impact of having the MP perform this mission causes trade-offs in missions for which they are responsible.

5-23. The theater MP brigade (I/R) and out-of-theater MP brigade (I/R) subordinate units will evacuate EPWs to internment sites within CONUS (if directed). The theater brigade structure is based on the projected capture rate over time and available out-of-theater transportation assets (frequency and capacity). The out-of-theater brigade structure is based on the total EPW/CI population, the number of internment sites, transportation nodes, and escort requirements. Theater escort-guard MP move the EPWs/CIs to the seaport and aerial port of embarkation (SPOE/APOE). The escort-guard MP assigned to the out-of-theater brigade escort the EPWs/CIs from the theater ports of embarkation (POEs) to the out-of-theater internment sites. The out-of-theater brigade is assigned an I/R evacuation detachment, which is employed at and coordinates the evacuation from the theater POEs, through the out-of-theater ports of debarkation (PODs), to the out-of-theater facilities.

THE MP BATTALION (I/R)

5-24. The MP battalion (I/R) is a modular organization and can be configured to operate internment facilities for EPWs/CIs, confine US military prisoners, or resettle dislocated civilians. When performing EPW/CI internment operations, the MP brigade

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(I/R) has up to 7 MP battalions (I/R); when augmented with the appropriate number of BLDs, it has up to 21 MP battalions (I/R). The ASCC, the TSC, and the MP brigade (I/R) must consider that the requirement to establish an MP battalion (I/R) internment facility is resource intensive. Therefore, MP I/R units, other supporting units, supplies, and equipment for the EPWs/CIs should arrive in theater ahead of the projected EPW/CI arrival at the internment facilities. Early arrival should be based on the time required to establish fully operational facilities (construct and man) and resupply operations before the EPWs/CIs arrive.

5-25. The MP battalion (I/R) has a command section, a company headquarters, and various staff sections. The staff sections provide the core battalion-level capabilities to conduct internment operations. The modulated design expands as the EPW/CI population increases. The battalion is assigned up to four detachments, two guard companies and, if needed, a processing squad. When fully operational, an MP battalion (I/R) operates an enclosure capable of interning 4,000 EPWs/CIs. The battalion mission centers on eight 500-man compounds. The battalion operates the compounds in close proximity to maximize its resources for the security and internment of the EPWs/CIs. This includes the resources needed to employ EPWs/CIs as a labor force according to the provisions of the Geneva convention.

5-26. Each MP detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI) operates two 500-man compounds and provides augmentation to the battalion staff sections to support 1,000 EPWs/CIs. Each guard company is capable of providing security for 2,000 EPWs/CIs. The guard company has a company headquarters and three platoons. The guard company requires sufficient mobility and communications to support routine battalion missions. While minimum mobility and communications is required to support EPW/CI internment operations, on-site guard personnel must often move considerable distances guarding labor groups performing work projects throughout the COMMZ.

5-27. The MP (EPW/CI) processing squad is capable of processing eight EPWs/CIs per hour and includes interpreters to support the processing. If processing squads are required to augment MP battalions (I/R), the operational requirements will be based on METT-TC.

MP-Battalion Resettlement Operations

5-28. The basic organization used for EPW/CI internment is used for resettlement operations. The primary mission-focus change is from guarding EPWs/CIs to protecting and controlling dislocated civilians. As such, an MP battalion (I/R) with four detachments and two guard companies is capable of supporting 8,000 dislocated civilians. However, the MP battalion (I/R) may require augmentation to conduct L&O operations associated with the resettlement. Augmentation may include the full scope of PM functions (operations, investigations, physical security, MP-station operations, and patrols) and civil affairs.

MP-Battalion Confinement Operations

5-29. When configured with the MP detachment (I/R) (confinement), the MP battalion (I/R) is capable of confining US military prisoners. The MP detachment (I/R) (confinement) provides trained corrections and support personnel required for confinement

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operations. As with the EPW/CI configuration, the modular confinement structure expands as the US prisoner population increases. With three confinement detachments and three guard companies, the MP battalion (I/R) has a maximum capacity of handling 1,500 US prisoners. Generally, only one MP brigade battalion (I/R) is configured for confinement, but the actual number will depend on the number of US prisoners requiring confinement within a theater. While theater policy for confinement operations remains with the ASCC commander, it is the MP brigade (I/R) that executes the mission.

5-30. When possible, soldiers awaiting trial remain in their units unless reasonable grounds exist to believe that they will not appear at the trial, the pretrial hearing, or the investigation or that they will engage in serious criminal misconduct. Under either of these two pretrial confinement instances, the commander must also reasonably believe that a less severe form of restraint (such as conditions of liberty, restriction in lieu of apprehension, or apprehension) is inadequate. When these circumstances exist and other legal requirements are met, US military personnel may be placed in pretrial confinement under the MP's direct control. Commanders may choose to establish field confinement facilities within their AO. However, corps and division MP companies have the expertise to operate only a field detention facility for a limited period of time. These units cannot operate a confinement facility and have neither the resources nor the capability to operate such a facility on an extended basis. Therefore, all confinement is consolidated in the COMMZ whenever possible.

5-31. All assets of the MP battalion (I/R) (confinement) are employed to detain, confine, sustain, and protect US prisoners. As with the battalions conducting EPW/CI and resettlement operations, the battalion conducting confinement operations is generally located in the rear of the COMMZ, near logistics and transportation support. This allows US prisoners to be moved as quickly as possible from the corps's area to the COMMZ's confinement facility. Movements of US prisoners from the COMMZ to CONUS will be according to DA policy.

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Chapter 6

Military Police Support to Corps

Corps MP support their command by performing the MP functions critical to the success of their tactical commander's concept of operations.

USAMPS

Corps are the largest tactical units in the US Army. They are the instruments by which higher echelons conduct operations at the operational level. Higher headquarters tailor corps for the theater and the mission for which they are deployed. They contain organic combat, CS, and CSS capabilities to sustain operations for a considerable period of time. Corps are capable of operating in a joint and multinational environment, providing C^2 for up to five divisions and covering up to 35,000 square kilometers.

OVERVIEW

6-1. MP support to a corps is provided by an MP brigade (CS) assigned to each corps. The MP brigade provides combat, CS, and CSS throughout the corps's AO. However, subordinate MP units are not assigned to subordinate corps units. Instead, the MP brigade commander gives them an AO based on the corps commander's concept of operations. When possible, MP battalion AOs coincide with those of the CSG RAOCs.

6-2. The corps MP provide combat power within the command's rear area. They perform combat operations to counter Level II forces and to support the defeat of Level III forces. When properly augmented, the MP brigade may serve as the corps's TCF. The corps MP also provide a critical link between MP operations in the division and in the COMMZ. The corps MP support division commanders by helping the division MP conduct sustainment operations. The corps MP coordinate with the division MP for mutual support.

THE MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE (COMBAT SUPPORT)

6-3. The MP brigade (CS) supporting a corps contains a brigade headquarters, up to six MP battalions (CS), numerous L&O detachments, and MWD teams. Each MP battalion (CS) has up to six MP companies (CS). As with the EAC's MP brigade (CS), the number of battalions and companies is determined by METT-TC. The corps MP brigade (CS) has additional companies to support each division and to provide security for the corps and COSCOM headquarters and corps ammunition storage areas.

6-4. The MP brigade HHC provides C^2 and A/L support to the brigade. The brigade HHC consists of a company headquarters and a brigade headquarters that contains the commander's immediate staff. The staff officers supervise the brigade's major organizational elements, including the—

- S1, S2, S3, S4, and S5.
- MP long-range plans (LRP) section.
- Communications section.
- SJA.

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- IG.
- Public affairs.
- Unit ministry team (UMT).

6-5. The MP brigade (CS) command sergeant major (CSM) requires mobility and communications capabilities to execute his duties and responsibilities. The MP LRP section works with the corps G3 plans element, operating out of the corps main CP.

6-6. The MP battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) provides C^2 for MP CS companies and any other assigned or attached MP elements. The battalion HHD consists of a detachment headquarters and a battalion headquarters that contains the battalion commander's staff. The staff officers supervise the major organizational elements, including the—

- S1, S2, S3, and S4.
- Communications and support sections.
- UMT.

6-7. As with the MP brigade (CS), the battalion CSM requires mobility and communications. The support section is vital to an MP battalion commander's ability to sustain his widely dispersed assigned or attached units during the performance of all five MP functions, primarily the MMS and AS functions.

6-8. The MP company (CS) provides support to an assigned AO. The company has a company headquarters, an MP operations center, a combat-medic section, and four platoons. The company headquarters provides maintenance, supply, communications, mess, and medical support to the unit. An MP operations center supports the unit's operation, conducting and planning for all five MP functions. The MP operations center includes three MP teams as the company-level response force.

6-9. The MP L&O detachments provide support to an assigned AO. The headquarters provides A/L support. The operation team plans and supervises desk operations, the traffic-accident and MP-investigation teams, and the force-protection teams. As with the EAC MP brigade (CS) detachments, requirements are based on the population supported and on METT-TC.

6-10. The number of assigned MWD teams is significantly less than those assigned to the EAC MP (CS) or (I/R) brigades. A kennel master, five explosive/patrol teams, and four narcotics/patrol teams are normally assigned to the corps MP brigade (CS). They are employed based on METT-TC.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

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6-11. The C^2 in a corps MP brigade (CS) is consistent with that of any Army brigade. The MP brigade commander commands the brigade and all attached personnel. Battalion commanders work for the brigade commander. The MP company commanders receive their orders and work for their respective battalion commanders and direct their platoon leaders according to mission requirements.

6-12. When corps MP assets are sent to augment the division PM or the MP company, they

are placed under the OPCON of the division PM for as long as the unit is needed in the division area. This command relationship is applicable to company-size organizations and smaller. If an MP battalion (or larger MP unit) augments the division, then the division PM will not exercise OPCON of that MP unit. The MP battalion will be placed OPCON as designated by the division commander but not under the division PM. One L&O detachment is normally attached to the supported division and placed OPCON to the division PM. However, MP leaders at each level establish an MP C^2 relationship based on METT-TC and the supported commander's needs.

EMPLOYMENT

6-13. Each corps MP brigade commander employs his assets according to METT-TC, the needs of the forces operating in his AO, and the priorities of the corps commander. Few MP assets in the corps area are employed to support fixed commitments. Instead, based on a broad consideration of the enemy and friendly situations, the corps MP are employed to support friendly forces engaged in combat, CS, and CSS operations. Since MP forces are dispersed throughout the corps area, the concentration of US forces, the location and vulnerability of critical sites, and the number of kilometers of the MSR to be controlled influence the designation of MP assets in the AO.

6-14. The MP brigade commander establishes his MP concept of operations based on the corps commander's concept of operations. His successful employment of MP assets depends on his foreseeing where the battle will be rather than where the battle is. Based on the rear-area IPB and PIAP, the MP brigade commander allocates and shifts resources to ensure the accomplishment of priority missions. This ensures the continuous support and forward sustainment of combat units and the safety of CSS units operating in the corps rear and sustainment areas.

6-15. To support the MP brigade commander's planning, the MP at brigade headquarters operate from several locations. Most of the staff locates in the vicinity of the corps rear CP where they can interface with the corps staff responsible for planning and executing rear operations. The control element of the brigade headquarters must be located where it can command and control its subordinate units. The brigade commander and his staff decide the best place to locate this element. The planning element of the headquarters locates near the corps main CP where it can interface with the corps commander's coordinating, special, and personal staffs. From there they monitor MP operations, integrate MP support with the corps plans cell for future operations, and learn the enemy situation through the G2's threat analysis almost immediately. The detailed information on rear-area activities and operations provided by the corps staff enhances the accuracy of the MP LRP.

6-16. The brigade S3 section provides the day-to-day planning and execution of an MP mission. The section provides a responsive CP that can relocate frequently throughout the AO. The S3 will normally provide liaison personnel to the corps rear CP, selected COSCOM units, interagencies, or other headquarters (based on mission requirements). When possible, battalion AOs coincide with the AOs of the CSG RAOCs. The MP brigade commander usually tailors battalions' AO boundaries to ensure responsive and flexible support across the corps's AO. He pays particular attention to the LOC behind the most heavily committed division and the critical bases and facilities in that area. He also ensures that the MP are available to respond quickly to combat operations throughout the entire corps rear area or during sustainment operations.

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6-17. The MP brigade commander, coordinating with his battalion commanders, locates the MP companies where they can provide combat and CS power throughout the corps's AO. He bases his decision on the—

- Number and composition of urban areas.
- Location of CS and CSS units.
- Location of critical facilities (such as the headquarters, ammunition storage areas, and airfields).
- Expected threat.
- Level and frequency of support needed by the commander.
- Current and projected tactical situation.
- MSR network, including choke points and critical bridges and tunnels.
- Number of supported divisions and requirements.

6-18. The prioritization of MP missions is especially crucial during the early stages of the deployment when it is unlikely that an MP brigade commander will have a full complement of CS companies. Augmenting the division MP company with corps MP assets may not be possible at that time. Until it is, the MP brigade commander must locate corps MP assets to help meet the needs of the division while fulfilling the needs of the corps.

6-19. Like the brigade commander, battalion commanders plan the employment of their companies and platoons using METT-TC. Certain corps needs are constant. One MP company is allocated to provide security for the COSCOM, and one MP company is allocated to provide security for the corps's main CP. One platoon from that company may be used to secure the corps tactical CP or the jump CP. One or more platoons will also help secure the corps's rear CP. The number of MP assets allocated for a corps-level EPW/CI holding area and escort is based on METT-TC. However, a minimum of one platoon is dedicated to operate the corps's EPW/CI holding area and a minimum of one platoon per division is allocated for evacuating EPWs/CIs from division collection points. Additional MP assets may be allocated to provide security for the corps's ammunition storage area and ASPs supporting the divisions. The MP battalion commander places his companies where—

- MP assets support the brigade commander's concept of operations.
- The MP can support troop concentration, bases and base clusters, road networks, and critical areas.
- The MP can aggressively patrol critical terrain and monitor LZs and DZs to detect or deny enemy interference.
- The MP can respond to Level II threats.
- The MP can support the movement of combat resources throughout the AO.
- The MP can remove EPWs/CIs from division collection points.
- The MP can influence stragglers, refugees, and dislocated civilians.

6-20. Battalion commanders may choose to place a company behind the division rear boundary. This can help to ease the coordination between the corps MP and the division MP.

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Chapter 7

Military Police Support to Division

Division MP provide essential support to the forward tactical commander. The MP provide a flexible, mobile, and lethal force ready to be employed in combat or CS operations.

USAMPS

The division is a large Army organization that trains and fights as a tactical team. Largely self-sustaining, it is capable of independent operations. The division is a unit of maneuver organized with varying numbers and types of combat, CS, and CSS units. Divisions fall mainly into two categories—heavy or light. The first category includes heavy divisions, their variants, and the Division XXI digitized heavy division. The second category includes the light infantry, airborne, and air-assault divisions. Each division can conduct operations over a wide range of environments. The success of Army operations depends on the success of its divisions.

OVERVIEW

7-1. In corps operations, divisions are normally comprised of three maneuver brigades, each with up to nine maneuver battalions, artillery battalions, aviation battalions, and supporting CS and CSS units. Divisions perform a wide range of tactical missions and are self-sustaining for limited periods of time. The corps augments divisions as the mission requires. All divisions must be able to deploy and conduct offensive, defensive, stability, and support operations. Airborne and air-assault divisions must be able to conduct forced-entry operations. Divisions may be part of a JTF or serve as the ARFOR headquarters.

7-2. MP support to a division is provided by an organic MP company that includes the PM and his staff (assigned to each division) and is augmented by the corps MP brigade. The division MP company provides support in the DRA and in the maneuver brigade rear area. It is fully mobile in order to relocate frequently under short notice. While division MP companies are capable of performing all five MP functions, they must be augmented by corps MP/CID to fully perform all five MP functions throughout the division's battle space. The division PM must receive at least one corps MP company for GS missions in the DRA, one L&O detachment for L&O missions, and one CID detachment for criminal investigations and LOGSEC. In a mature theater (or based on METT-TC), the division PM can expect two corps MP companies. In addition, the division PM may request a corps MP battalion headquarters to provide C^2 to corps MP units operating in the DRA or to perform missions as a TCF. Because the need for MP support exceeds division organic assets (and many times exceeds augmenting corps MP assets), careful planning of MP employment is essential.

DIVISION MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

7-3. The organization of the division MP company is set by specific tables of organization and equipment (TOE) and is designed to support a specific type of division. Regardless of the type of division, the assets in a division MP company enable a PM and his supporting staff to supervise the performance of all five MP functions. The PM coordinates the

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employment of the MP assets in the division's AO through his PM section. The division MP company contains a headquarters, a PM section, a medic section, and three to six platoons.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

7-4. The C^2 of the division MP company extends downward from the tactical commander to the division PM. The division PM is the division commander's special staff officer. Under normal circumstances, he works for the chief of staff. The division PM has OPCON of the division MP company and MP assets that have been provided by the corps. The division PM plans and employs all of the organic, assigned, or attached MP according to METT-TC. He anticipates the support needs of the division commander and plans the employment to meet his needs. After learning the division commander's concept of operations and estimating the situation, the division PM decides which MP functions are critical to accomplish the commander's mission. He then recommends the allocation of resources, tasks his assets, and establishes the priority of support.

7-5. When the division MP company is augmented by corps MP platoons, the platoons are placed under the direction of the division MP company commander, who assigns an AO to each platoon. When corps MP assets augmenting the division make up a company, the company is attached to the division. The company then comes under the OPCON of the PM, who assigns it an AO. The augmenting corps MP company is usually given an AO from the division rear boundary forward. However, this assignment is flexible and based on the division commander's needs as set forth by the division PM. The four platoons of that corps MP company perform all five MP functions in that AO. Additionally, the corps MP brigade (CS) L&O detachment supporting a division is attached to the division and OPCON to the division PM.

7-6. The division MP company commander directs the employment of company assets. Through his company headquarters, he provides administrative, maintenance, and logistical support to the PM section and to the company's platoons that are dispersed throughout the division's AO. These sections are mobile to support the platoons without delay despite the extended distances that may be separating them. The company commander is also mobile. He travels the extended distances from one platoon area to another when checking on the status of his soldiers and resolving the problems affecting mission accomplishment. The division HHC provides mess support. Personnel administration is handled by the company headquarters and the DISCOM. The number and kind of assets in a division MP company and the configuration of its platoons and squads are determined by the type of division to which the company is assigned (see Figure 7-1).

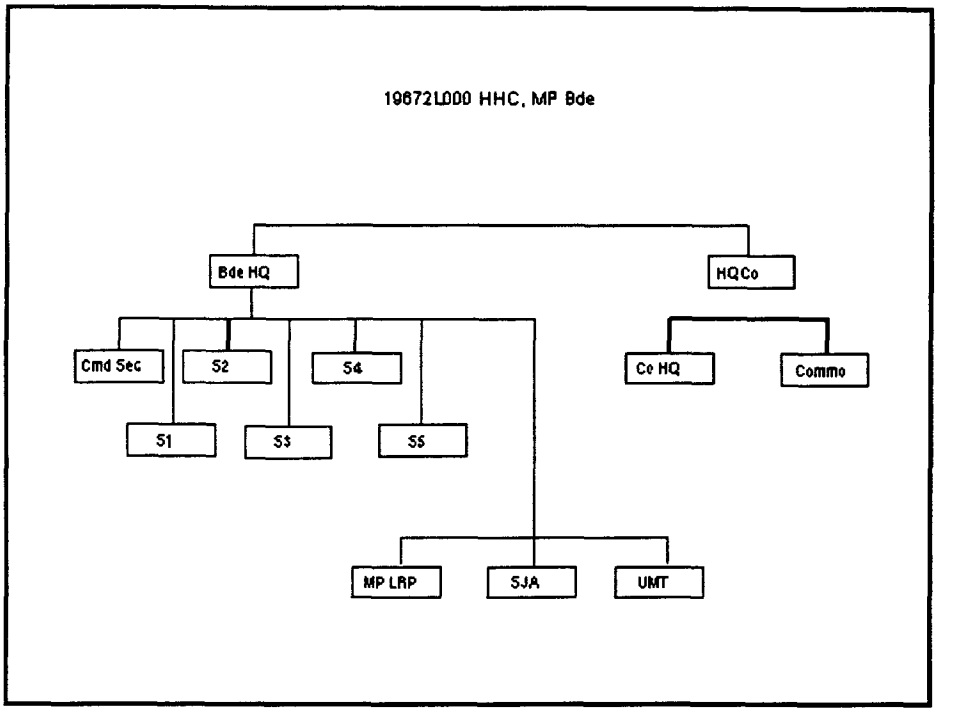

Figure 7-1. Military Police and USACIDC Organizations

NOTE: See the consolidated TOE update that is published yearly for complete details (base and objective) for all MP TOEs.

7-7. At the direction of the division commander, the division band may be available to perform its secondary mission of supporting MP operations. When the intensity of the conflict prevents the band from performing its musical mission, the division commander may direct it to augment the MP company. The band, normally employed as a unit under the direction of the bandmaster, is under the OPCON of the MP company commander while augmenting the MP. When tasked to augment MP assets, band members may be employed to augment MP security at the division main CP or to augment perimeter security at the division EPW/CI collection point. The band is released to perform its primary mission as soon as the tactical situation permits.

MILITARY POLICE EMPLOYMENT

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7-8. The employment of division MP companies differs somewhat with the type of division to which they are assigned. In heavy divisions, the division MP companies provide GS to the DRA and DS to the division's maneuver brigades. When the platoon is providing DS to a maneuver brigade, the MP platoon leader coordinates all logistical support with the supported brigade. A platoon's DS relationship is seldom interrupted. However, METT-TC may require weighing MP support to the maneuver brigade tasked as the main effort or employing all platoons in a division MP company to function as a unit (such as during division-size river-crossing operations or deliberate breaching operations). In light divisions, the MP provide only GS to the DRA or during sustainment operations. Support exceptions are addressed under MP support to airborne and air-assault divisions, discussed later in this chapter.

7-9. In the division (where flexible support of an austere force is crucial), the division PM

must have a clear understanding of situational awareness. To obtain current information for projecting MP needs in the division area, he must be mobile and be able to conduct split-cell operations. The assets available to the PM include the division MP company and at least one corps MP company. Corps augmentation is required for sustained operations and for special operations such as river crossings, dealing with dislocated civilians, and refugee internment or resettlement. The division PM coordinates with the corps PM and the MP brigade or CID commanders for—

- Evacuating and guarding EPWs/CIs from division to corps.
- Providing law-enforcement assistance to HN forces in the division's AO.
- Providing corps augmentation for the division's AO, convoy security, LOC security, AS, R&S, L&O, and other missions. These other missions may include augmentation for security of the division main CP, ASPs, and other critical facilities.
- Integrating, sharing, and exchanging police intelligence between corps and division MP elements.
- Providing CID support.

SUPPORT TO THE HEAVY DIVISION

7-10. The Army's armored and mechanized infantry divisions (normally referred to as heavy divisions) provide mobile, armor-protected firepower that is normally employed for their mobility, survivability, lethality, and psychological effect (shock) on the enemy. These divisions destroy enemy armored and mechanized forces, and they can seize land areas and secure key terrain. Because of their strategic lift requirements, heavy divisions are slow to deploy from home staging bases into an AO. They have high consumption rates of supplies and have limited use in restrictive terrain. These capabilities and limitations are key factors in planning effective and efficient MP support throughout the division's AO.

7-11. In the heavy divisions, the PM section is organized to support split-cell operations at the main and rear CPs. The PM must be mobile to ensure that he is fully aware of the current status of critical MP operations. Therefore, the deputy PM (DPM) locates in one of the PM cells and—

- Handles the section's routine operations.
- Monitors ongoing division operations and MP support.
- Helps provide long-range planning and interface with the primary division staff.
- Forwards PM taskings to the division MP company commander.

7-12. The DPM and the operations sergeant normally set up operations at the division main CP where they can coordinate requirements with the division staff personnel. The company headquarters is initially located near the division rear CP in the division support area (DSA). Once augmentation arrives from the corps, the headquarters relocates with one of its GS platoons operating behind the brigade rear boundary. However, this location could be changed based on METT-TC, the supported commander's needs, and the company commander's idea of where he can exercise better C^2 for his unit.

7-13. The Army of Excellence (AOE) heavy division MP company has six platoons. Three platoons provide support to each maneuver brigade and are designated as DS. The other three platoons are designated as GS platoons. One MP platoon provides security for the division main CP; one provides security for the division's EPW central collection point; and

one performs other MP operations within the division rear.

7-14. The GS MP platoons' AOs are configured based on METT-TC and the availability of MP augmentation from the corps. The DS MP platoons' AOs coincide with the supported maneuver brigade's boundary. Each platoon headquarters locates within its brigade's support area or any other area where it can best provide and receive support. To accomplish its mission, each DS platoon requires a minimum of two squads, each with three teams. One squad operates the EPW/CI collection point. The other squads perform MMS and AS operations. All MP platoons are capable of performing all five MP functions. However, performance of these functions is prioritized based on METT-TC and the division commander's concept of operations. The division PM, the company commander, and METT-TC dictate how these platoons should be tasked-organized to accomplish the mission.

SUPPORT TO THE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

7-15. The AOE light infantry division (LID) is one of the most rapidly and strategically deployable divisions. It fights as part of a larger force in war or conducts missions as part of a joint force in MOOTW. Its C^2 structure readily accepts any augmentation forces, permitting task-organizing for any situation. The augmentation required for the division is largely determined by METT-TC. The division's capabilities allow it to exploit the advantages of restricted terrain and limited visibility. It achieves mass through the combined effects of synchronized small-unit operations and fires rather than through the physical concentration of forces on the battlefield. These characteristics are key factors in planning and employing MP assets in support of the LID.

7-16. The LID MP companies are capable of performing all five MP functions. However, their performance of these functions is prioritized based on METT-TC and the division commander's concept of operations. Contrary to the heavy division MP company, the LID MP companies are much smaller. The constrained size of the LID MP companies makes corps MP augmentation crucial to the sustainment of MP operations. Additionally, the LID MP company is the only MP unit with the capability of antiaircraft support through the use of shoulder-fired air-defense weapons.

7-17. The company has three GS platoons to support the division. No platoons are provided to the maneuver brigade. One platoon is normally located in the vicinity of the division main CP so that its resources can help support CP security. Another platoon locates in the DSA and operates the division EPW/CI collection point. The last platoon has an AO configured according to METT-TC and the commander's priority of MP missions. Each GS MP platoon has a headquarters and three squads, each with two teams. The PM section is located in the vicinity of the division main CP. The exact location is based on the current operational status and on METT-TC.

SUPPORT TO THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

7-18. The AOE airborne division can rapidly deploy anywhere in the world to seize and secure vital objectives. It conducts parachute assaults to capture initial lodgments, executes large-scale tactical raids, secures intermediate staging bases (ISBs) or forward operating bases (FOBs) for ground and air operations, and rescues US nationals besieged overseas. It can also serve as a strategic or theater reserve as well as a reinforcement for forward-

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presence forces. The airborne division can assault deep into the enemy's rear area to secure terrain or to interdict enemy supply and withdrawal routes. It can seize and repair airfields to provide a FOB and airheads for follow-on air-landed forces. It is capable of all other missions assigned to LIDs. The airborne division does not have sufficient armored protection to defeat heavier armored formations at close range. Therefore, engagements with enemy armored formations require special considerations. Antitank weapons in the division compensate for, but do not completely offset, this deficit.

7-19. Airborne divisions conduct operations in two phases—assault and defense. The division accomplishes the assault phase in three stages. First, they deploy; second, they establish the airhead; and third, they extend the logistics base and build their force.

7-20. Like other division MP companies, those assigned to the airborne division are employed to support their division commander's concept of operations. The airborne MP company has four platoons, each having three squads with two teams. Normally, the company headquarters and one of the platoon headquarters colocates with the PM section. The division PM's exact location depends on METT-TC. During the assault phase, the airborne division MP company provides DS to the assault brigade. The remaining platoons provide MMS and AS in the vicinity of the division main CP.

7-21. The nature of airborne operations makes the capture of EPWs likely. Therefore, during the first stage of the assault phase, the priority of MP support is given to EPW operations. After assembling the DZ or LZ, the MP collect EPWs captured during the assault. Combat elements are relieved of EPWs as far forward as possible. In airborne operations, EPWs are held for later movement to a central collection point. During the first stage of the assault, the MP perform limited straggler and refugee control and undertake AS operations, when possible.

7-22. MP support is reevaluated after the airhead is established in the second stage of the assault. The PM takes in consideration personnel and equipment flow, roadways, and security requirements to shift MP support priorities. As the entire operation matures, MP support may expand to include all five MP functions.

SUPPORT TO THE AIR-ASSAULT DIVISION

7-23. The air-assault division executes tactical missions at operational depths to achieve strategic results. It is capable of launching brigade-size air assaults of nearly 4,000 soldiers from either an ISB or a tactical assembly area (TAA). Within 6 hours, this air-assault task force (AATF) can attack an opposing force, occupy and defend key terrain, or establish a FOB (out to 150 kilometers) from which even deeper operations can be executed. Air-assault operations are terrain independent, but they rely on suitable weather and a detailed attrition/assessment of enemy capability—particularly air-defense assets along air corridors and in the objective area. The air assault is preceded by detailed, lethal and nonlethal condition settings, culminating in a comprehensive condition check before execution.

7-24. As the corps AATF unit, the brigade combat team (BCT) task-organizes and habitually trains with both aviation lift and attack (Apache) battalions. An air-assault division MP company has four platoons, each having three squads with two teams. To facilitate operations, air-assault division MP platoons are habitually aligned with each of the three AOE BCTs; however, as with aviation assets, the MP are task-organized to support

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the main effort's BCT/AATF. When conducting these operations, two MP platoons may be tasked to provide support; one is available to posture and participate in the air assault, and the other conducts AS and MMS operations at the pickup zone (PZ). This second MP platoon may further provide MMS and accompany a ground-assault convoy (GAC) to the objective, or it may remain at the PZ to receive EPWs returning on aircraft from the objective area. The mission of conducting MMS along this vulnerable ground LOC is particularly critical if the AATF objective is a FOB from which further division operations will expand.

7-25. MP participation in the actual air assault competes for heavy lift with FA and air-defense systems, as well as with vital Class V resupply. However, the lethality and versatility of the MP bode well for their employment, and two MP platoons are available to support the brigade air assault as the division's center of gravity.

7-26. When possible, habitually aligned platoons remain with their brigades, and corps assets perform GS missions. However, when no corps assets are available and two division platoons are employed as stated above, the two remaining platoons conduct division EPW collection-point operations and other MP functions based on METT-TC. Normally, the EPW platoon and the MP company headquarters colocate in the DSA. As required (and based on METT-TC), airflow planning includes EPW/CI evacuation from the AATF/FOB collection point back to the DSA. The PM section operates from the division rear CP to facilitate I/R operations and to coordinate MMS and AS with key logistical staff. Due to potentially extreme distances on the air-assault battlefield, the DPM normally locates with the division main CP to serve as a key G3 battle-staff member and to coordinate PIO with the G2.

SUPPORT TO DIVISION XXI (HEAVY DIVISION)

7-27. Division XXI represents a significant change in the manner in which division operations are conducted. These changes are brought on by information-age capabilities; an increased integration of service components into an effective battle team; more lethal, survivable, and agile systems; and more capable soldiers and leaders. The Division XXI operates in a larger battle space and at a higher tempo than the AOE division. The division is evolutionary in design, but revolutionary in its use of information technology. It improves the Army's deployability while enhancing its ability to dominate in decisive fights. The following are characteristics of the Division XXI operational environment:

- **Multidimensional.** The division will operate in an extended battle space that goes beyond the traditional physical dimension of width, depth, and height. It includes portions of the elec

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Chapter 8

Separate Brigades and Initial/Interim Brigade Combat Teams

The MP support separate brigades and IBCTs designed to provide the brigade commander with MP assets that can serve as a force multiplier and that can be employed as an economy of force. The brigade MP platoon is as lethal, flexible, and capable as any other platoon in the MP Corps.

USAMPS

The Army uses separate brigades to inject a small but powerful force where it is needed. It must be able to fight and win while operating on its own for a sustained period of time. It must be able to defend itself on a 360-degree front in war or MOOTW. While there are some variations of separate brigades, it is the heavy separate brigade that is most commonly found within the force.

OVERVIEW

8-1. The Army's IBCT is a full-spectrum, wheeled combat force. It is employed in all operational environments against all projected future threats. However, it is designed and optimized primarily for employment in small-scale contingency operations in complex and urban terrain, confronting low-end and midrange threats that may employ both conventional and asymmetric capabilities. The IBCT deploys very rapidly, executes early entry, and conducts effective combat operations immediately on arrival to prevent, contain, stabilize, or resolve a conflict through shaping and decisive operations. The IBCT participates in war (with augmentation) as a subordinate maneuver component within a division or a corps and in a variety of possible roles. The IBCT also participates (with appropriate augmentation) in stability and support operations as an initial-entry force or as a guarantor to provide security for stability forces by means of its extensive capabilities.

SUPPORT TO SEPARATE BRIGADES

8-2. MP support to separate brigades is provided by a four-squad MP platoon organic to the brigade HHC. A separate PM cell within the brigade HHC serves as the C^2 element for the platoon (see Figure 8-1 below). Support to the platoon and the PM section for maintenance, supply, mess, and communications is provided by the brigade HHC. Since the platoon and PM section have no organic support, the MP leadership must perform close coordination for this support. However, the MP platoon must compete with other brigade HHC assets for priority of repair for weapons, vehicles, and communications equipment.

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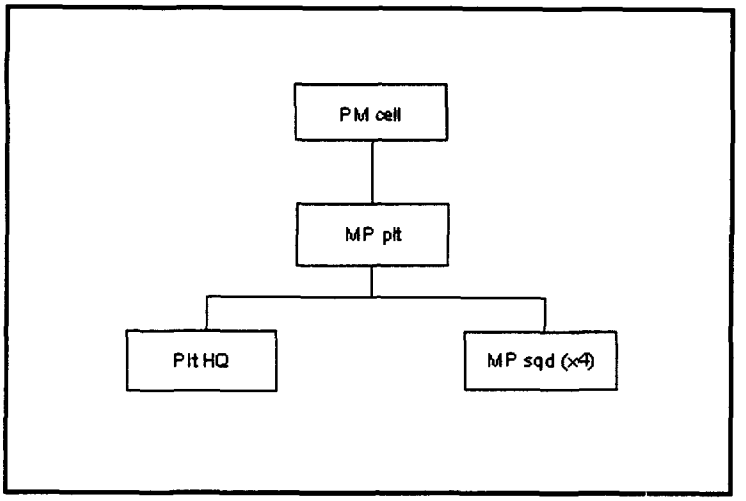

Figure 8-1. MP Support to a Separate Brigade

8-3. The C^2 of an MP unit supporting separate brigades also extends down from the tactical commander. The separate brigade PM has OPCON of brigade MP assets the same way the division PM has OPCON of division MP assets. This includes any MP assets that may have been provided from the corps. The PM advises the commander of a separate brigade on matters pertaining to MP operations. The platoon leader directs the execution of his platoon's mission based on the priorities set forth by the PM and the supported commander. Since the separate brigade's organic MP platoon is more robust than an MP platoon supporting a division maneuver brigade, METT-TC will determine the requirement for augmentation. However, corps L&O and CID augmentation is required.

8-4. The separate brigade's MP platoon is capable of performing all five MP functions. However, its resources are quite limited. Although the MP squads are employed according to METT-TC, the platoon supporting the separate brigade may have—

- One squad operating in the EPW collection point.
- One squad providing a mobile security screen and providing AS around the brigade's main CP.
- Two squads conducting MMS and AS throughout the brigade's rear area.

SUPPORT TO THE INITIAL/INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

8-5. The IBCT is a divisional brigade. It is designed to optimize its organizational effectiveness and to balance the traditional domains of lethality, mobility, and survivability with the domains required for responsiveness, deployability, sustainability, and a reduced in-theater footprint. Its two core qualities are its high mobility (strategic, operational, and tactical) and its ability to achieve decisive action through a dismounted infantry assault. The major fighting components are its motorized infantry battalions. The IBCT has a unique reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) squadron to enhance situational understanding.

8-6. To achieve a rapid deployment threshold, the brigade's design capitalizes on the widespread use of common vehicular platforms—particularly a highly mobile, medium-weight, combat/CS platform coupled with the minimization of the personnel and logistical

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footprint on theater. Encompassing a personnel strength of about 3,500 and preconfigured in ready-to-fight combined-arms packages, the entire IBCT can deploy within 96 hours of "first aircraft wheels up" and begin operations immediately upon arrival at the APOD. In essence, the APOD is the TAA. The IBCT cannot conduct forced-entry operations, but it provides the JFC with an improved capability to arrive immediately behind forced-entry forces and begin operations to shape the battle space and to execute decisive action to expedite decisions. Once committed, the IBCT can sustain operations for up to 180 days without relief.

8-7. The IBCT's organization is expandable either through augmentation or scalability (according to METT-TC) in any given contingency. The IBCT is scalable in terms of its ability to accept like-type additional forces to expand core tasks and functions already resident within the IBCT (for example, adding additional infantry or RSTA organizations). The IBCT is also capable of accepting augmentation consisting of units or elements that execute tasks or functions not resident within the IBCT (for example, adding armor, air-defense, MP, or aviation assets). In both cases, added units execute their normal mission-essential task list (METL) tasks and, therefore, will not require extensive training to deploy and operate with the IBCT. In both cases, the IBCT includes the command, control, and communications (C^3) capabilities necessary to permit the rapid integration of additional enabling capabilities, particularly for operations outside the scope of small-scale contingency operations (such as stability operations, support operations, and war).

8-8. The IBCT organization excludes other unit-based capabilities often provided in a division slice. However, for each missing capability, the brigade headquarters includes staff cells capable of conducting rudimentary planning and analyses to ensure that all functional-area considerations are incorporated in route planning and preparation for operations. The first MP elements in support of the IBCT are at the brigade headquarters level.

8-9. The MP planning cell is composed of a two-person (a major [MAJ] and a sergeant first class [SFC]) planning cell located within the HHC's maneuver-support cell and under the direct staff supervision of the brigade S3. The role of the MP planning cell is significantly different from that of a traditional division PM or a separate brigade PM. The main difference is in the IBCT's lack of organic or habitual MP assets. However, the absence of organic MP assets makes the job of the MP planning cell that much more critical. The MP planning cell must—

- Understand the organization, capabilities, and limitations of the IBCT.
- Conduct effective liaison with higher headquarters PM elements.
- Become an effective planner and anticipator of MP requirements.
- Prepare MP staff estimates and employment recommendations.
- Plan for MP deployment via air, sea, rail, or land.
- Task-organize MP units effectively and efficiently.
- Assume C^2 of incoming MP forces or, if operating under a division or corps, relinquish C^2 to the division/corps PM or battalion commander (if appropriate for effective employment of MP forces).

8-10. Depending on METT-TC, the brigade may be augmented by MP elements ranging from a platoon to a battalion. In any case, the MP planning cell then becomes a staff planner and coordinator of functional matters pertaining to—

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- Force protection, physical security, and vulnerability countermeasures.
- Operations for collecting, processing, and evacuating (possibly) EPWs, CIs, and detainees.
- US military prisoner operations.
- Operations for processing and controlling dislocated civilians and refugees.
- Customs and counterdrug operations.
- Criminal investigations and CID-/MP-investigator support.
- PIO and establishing links with HN police agencies and other international/interagency law-enforcement agencies.
- MMS, AS, and L&O operations.
- Coordination of MP or CID division/echelons above division (EAD) augmentation forces, MWD teams (explosives, narcotics, and patrol), L&O detachments, and MP I/R units through the division, corps, and major Army command (MACOM) PMs.
- Training guidance to other US forces required to perform MP functions in the absence of MP forces.

8-11. Since the IBCT is a divisional brigade, the division PM and the IBCT MP planning cell play an important role in developing an optimum MP force package to support the brigade commander's concept of operations. Despite the brigade's early-entry timelines, the MP planning cell must consider and plan for MP augmentation forces as early as possible to free valuable combat resources. Small-scale contingency operations that result in numerous EPWs, civilian detainees, and refugees will hamper momentum and freedom of maneuver.

8-12. Once the initial brigade receives MP augmentation (see Figure 8-2), the MP priority of effort during the offense will focus on ensuring that routes remain unencumbered and secure for movement of ground combat, CS, and CSS forces. The MP's priority of effort during the defense will focus on conducting AS and counterreconnaissance along the LOC, C^2 centers, and CSS bases. The MP may conduct response-force operations or become part of the TCF.

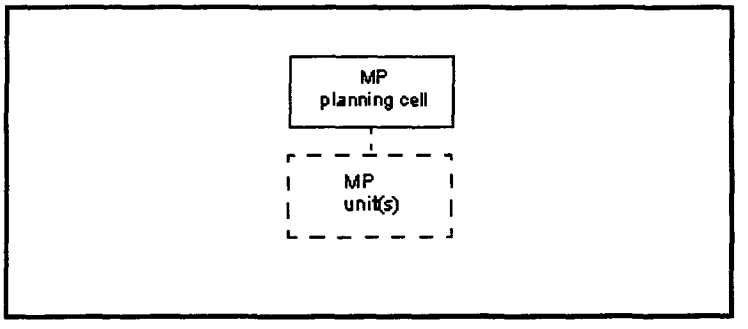

Figure 8-2. MP Support to the IBCT

8-13. Stability and support operations present some unique challenges. The IBCT may be deployed to a geographical area that is politically unstable, that lacks civil control, or that is in complete turmoil. The MP planning cell plans for and coordinates MP support according to available resources and the supported commander's needs. In this scenario (and based on METT-TC), an MP battalion TF could be required to deal with the challenges of—

- A significant number of refugees or dislocated civilians.
- AS or force-protection issuesMMS operations.
- Black-market and criminal investigations.

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- Restoration of order.
- Civil unrest.
- Intervention of private and nongovernmental organizations.

Chapter 9

The United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

The history of the USACIDC goes back to World War I, when General John J. Pershing organized the CID in France. Today, the USACIDC is the Army's sole agent responsible for investigating felony crimes on and off the battlefield. The USACIDC provides investigative support to commanders at all echelons.

USACIDC

The USACIDC investigates offenses committed against US forces or property, or those committed by military personnel or civilians serving with US forces or where there is a military interest. The USACIDC agents investigate violations of international agreements on land warfare. They conduct special investigations at the direction of the USACIDC's commanding general (CG) or a higher authority. In general, the USACIDC's missions include—

- Investigating and deterring serious crimes.
- Conducting sensitive/serious investigations.
- Collecting, analyzing, processing, and disseminating criminal intelligence (CRIMINTEL).
- Conducting protective-service operations for designated personnel.
- Providing forensic-laboratory support.
- Maintaining Army criminal records.
- Enhancing the commander's crime-prevention and force-protection programs.
- Performing LOGSEC operations.

OVERVIEW

9-1. The USACIDC's operations help the commander maintain discipline and order by preventing or investigating crimes that reduce a unit's ability to fight. During the investigation of serious crimes, the USACIDC concentrates its efforts on investigating serious crimes such as wrongful deaths, controlled-substance offenses, theft, fraud, sex crimes, and assaults. The USACIDC also conducts sensitive and special investigations involving matters pertaining to senior Army officials and those associated with classified programs.

9-2. The USACIDC agents collect, analyze, process, and disseminate criminal intelligence/information relating to crime within or directed toward the Army. Specific information relating to modus operandi, crime techniques, investigative leads, gang violence, and terrorism is shared with the appropriate intelligence and law-enforcement agencies. Conversely, USACIDC agents solicit and receive crime-related information from the MP and from local, national, and foreign law-enforcement and intelligence agencies. Special agents identify and evaluate crime-conducive conditions and indicators of potential attacks against Army property, facilities, or personnel. They then provide reports to the appropriate commander.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

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9-3. The USACIDC is a centralized (stovepipe) MACOM whose special agents in the field report through the USACIDC's chain of command (detachment to battalion to group) to the CG, who in turn reports directly to the Army Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army (see Figure 9-1).

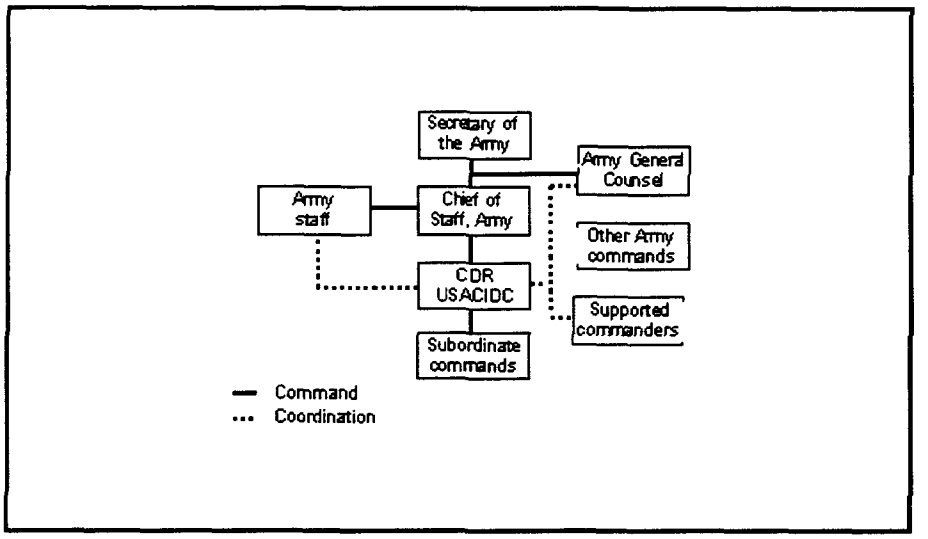

Figure 9-1. USACIDC Chain of Command

9-4. As an independent MACOM, the USACIDC's tactical units are not under the C^2 of supported organizations. The USACIDC's elements may be temporarily attached to a supported commander when required to accomplish a nonstandard mission. Reassignment, promotion, accreditation, and disciplinary actions are retained by the USACIDC. Attachments will be coordinated with the appropriate USACIDC headquarters planning the specific mission and approved by the CG, USACIDC. Additionally, although there is no formal staff relationship, USACIDC commanders advise their supported commanders on criminal-investigation matters. This enhances the quality, reliability of information, support, and trust between USACIDC elements and their supported commanders.

WARTIME SUPPORT

9-5. The USACIDC supports each echelon of command from the division to the ASCC. The theater USACIDC structure is comprised of a C^2 headquarters and mobile, modular, and tailorable investigative detachments. The USACIDC supports combatant commanders with the following functions:

- **LOGSEC.** Tracking and protecting materials and equipment from the manufacturer to the soldier on the battlefield.
- **CRIMINTEL.** Collecting, consolidating, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence associated with criminal and terrorists activities targeted at Army interests.
- **Criminal investigations.** Investigating war crimes and, in some cases, crimes against coalition forces and HN personnel.
- **Protective-service operations.** As in peacetime, protecting key personnel anywhere on the battlefield.

9-6. The USACIDC's LOGSEC function protects the Army's supply pipeline against

criminal activities from the manufacturer, through logistics channels, all the way to the frontline soldier. It involves preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal and terrorist activities such as supply diversion, destruction, and sabotage or product substitution. The USACIDC's LOGSEC operations assess LOGSEC, identify weaknesses, and provide a prioritization of threats so that commanders can implement preventive measures to reduce the vulnerability of the logistics pipeline. Whenever possible, the USACIDC will initiate actions to recover logistical losses and return them to Army control.

The Army let a $22 million contract for the manufacture of its mobile kitchen trailer (MKT)-90 mobile field kitchens in 1990. These kitchens were distributed to Army units worldwide, including those units serving in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. After distribution of the MKT was well underway, a US government quality-assurance representative received information from the manufacturer's employees indicating that the kitchens were not built to contract specifications. This information led to an investigation by the USACIDC's major fraud procurement unit (MFPU). The investigation revealed that inferior material and manufacturing processes were substituted, which allowed the contractor to realize an additional $228,000 in profit. The US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency determined that the MKT-90 had serious sanitation defects and posed a safety hazard to troops using and being fed from these kitchens. The problem with the MKT was identified and expeditiously resolved to ensure the safety of soldiers in the field. The primary subject was indicted by a grand jury and subsequently pled guilty to one count of major fraud. He was found guilty, sentenced to 10 months confinement, and ordered to pay restitution.

9-7. The USACIDC's CRIMINTEL collection efforts focus on the identification and prevention of terrorist and nonterrorist crimes against US and allied military personnel, facilities, and other interests. Upon collecting this information, agents recommend countermeasures to combat subversive activities through coordination with MI, the PM, rear-area operations officers, and HN military and civil intelligence agencies. Additionally, when directed, the USACIDC becomes the lead US military investigative agency at theater level. When this happens, it is tasked with leading the prevention-of-terrorism effort from all services, not just the Army component.

The MI analysts, the MP, and US Army criminal investigators deployed in Kosovo formed a combined all-source information center. This center provides threat assessments to units assigned to TF Falcon. Currently, 55 percent of these assessments reference some form of criminal activity. These intelligence products provide commanders with reliable information concerning potential incidents or criminal activity. With nearly 7,000 US soldiers deployed within the region, these assessments are absolutely crucial for the force-protection planning effort.

The fusion cell within the information center developed intelligence products from national, theater, and operational sources. Due to the significant threat posed by criminal elements in the region, two CID military agents and two CID civilian analysts were attached to the fusion cell to facilitate the police-intelligence function. The CID personnel, in cooperation with MP soldiers, played a key role by linking criminal intelligence to specific groups and events. The criminal-intelligence collection effort was specifically targeted on weapons, drugs, organized crime, and the identification of smuggling routes. The identification of smuggling routes resulted in a significant increase in the number of weapons being confiscated. The timely transfer of criminal-intelligence products to tactical units enabled a rapid response to serious confrontations, increased confiscation of arms and ammunition, and improved stability in TF Falcon's AO.

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9-8. During war and MOOTW, the criminal-investigation effort includes—

- War crimes and, when directed, crimes against coalition forces and HN personnel.
- Major felony crimes committed by US personnel or EPWs/CIs and, when directed, crimes committed by foreign nationals in which there is an Army interest.
- Criminal acts by indigenous personnel, factions, and ad hoc groups.
- Special/sensitive investigations, hostage negotiations, polygraph operations, and force-protection operations.
- CRIMINTEL operations.

9-9. The USACIDC detachments provide enhanced coverage and protection for designated key and essential leaders during war and MOOTW. The protection requirement for senior JTFs and Army commanders may be significantly greater during MOOTW than during peacetime or war as the propensity of asymmetrical threats (such as criminal and terrorist groups) operating in the AO also increases.

ORGANIZATION

9-10. The USACIDC is organized with an array of multifunctional units. As with many other Army organizations, its force is in a transition process. During peacetime, the USACIDC groups provide brigade-level area support for worldwide Army operations. The group provides C^2, staff planning, and administrative support for USACIDC elements assigned to an AOR or deployed to a contingency operation. During war, a group provides the same capabilities in support of an ASCC and provides C^2 for all USACIDC units in the theater. Regardless of the operational environment, the group ensures the connectivity between all USACIDC units. It establishes and maintains links with supported units and interagency, joint, multinational, allied, and HN authorities on matters pertaining to Army and USACIDC operations. The group headquarters has a command section, a detachment headquarters, an S1, an S2, an S3, an S4, an SJA, and a communications section. It provides C^2 for up to six subordinate battalions. Major differences in the AOE and Force XXI groups are in an increase of support and mission personnel and the movement of all polygraph support down to battalion level.

9-11. During peacetime, the USACIDC battalions provide area support for worldwide Army operations. They provide C^2, staff planning, forensic-science support, CRIMINTEL, polygraph support, technical guidance and supervision of USACIDC operations, and administrative support for USACIDC elements assigned to an AOR or deployed to a contingency operation. During war, the USACIDC battalion provides the same capabilities in support of each corps and TSC. Under AOE designs, one battalion supports each corps and TSC. Under the Force XXI design, up to two battalions support each TSC. Like the groups, each USACIDC battalion ensures connectivity and establishes and maintains links with other units/agencies within its AOR. The battalion headquarters consists of a command section, a detachment headquarters, an S1, an S2, an S3, an S4, and a communications section. It provides C^2 to five USACIDC detachments on a sustained basis. Its span of control can accommodate up to seven detachments for a short period of time. Major differences in the new battalion are the addition of a CSM, an S6 officer, a detachment commander and support personnel, and CRIMINTEL and forensic personnel.

9-12. The USACIDC investigative team is the smallest operational investigative element.

Each team consists of two special agents (a warrant officer and a noncommissioned officer [NCO]). METT-TC requirements dictate that these teams have the capability to operate independently from the detachment headquarters. The investigative teams are the building block for both AOE and Force XXI USACIDC detachments. Both designs provide levels of flexibility to task-organize without splitting units apart. The detachment (with its complement of teams) performs the full range of criminal-investigative functions in all operational environments, but it has limited CRIMINTEL and LOGSEC management capabilities and no forensic or polygraph capability. Each detachment includes a headquarters section and up to eight investigative teams. METT-TC requirements dictate that these teams have the capability to operate independently from the detachment headquarters. The major differences between the AOE and Force XXI detachments' design begin with replacing the heavy and light division support elements (DSEs), the corps-area support element (CASE), the TSC-area support element, (TASE), and the port-area support element (PASE) designs with a modular design consisting of a standardized headquarters element and two special-agent sections. Each section consists of four investigative teams. Personnel administration, supply, and the bulk of administrative support found in the AOE organizations have been consolidated at battalion. Additionally, the Force XXI detachment is commanded by a special-agent warrant officer.

9-13. Both the AOE and the Force XXI units retain the Army's standard dependencies upon other units for support requirements (religious, health services, finance, photographic processing, and so forth). The new USACIDC TOEs have enhanced A/L support capabilities. However, the new units still retain the AOE support requirement for food services and emergency Class III/V resupply from CS MP brigades, battalions, and companies.

THE FIELD INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

9-14. Sensitive investigations are normally conducted by the field investigative unit (FIU). The FIU is a one-of-a-kind organization within the DOD that enables the Secretary of the Army to conduct sensitive investigations requiring access to special information or programs that are highly classified. The FIU works closely with the Army IG, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the Army General Counsel to support commanders in the special-operations and intelligence communities and in the area of classified acquisition programs. The FIU may also be assigned investigations involving senior Army personnel or those of special interest to the Army leadership.

THE COMPUTER-CRIME INVESTIGATION UNIT

9-15. The computer-crime investigative unit (CCIU) deals with intrusions involving classified networks or multijurisdictional offenses. The CCIU works closely with MI and federal law-enforcement agencies to coordinate military actions, nonmilitary-affiliated offenders, and foreign-intelligence services. In addition, it provides technical assistance to CID elements that are conducting computer-related investigations.

THE PROTECTIVE-SERVICE UNIT

9-16. The protective-service unit (PSU) provides worldwide protective services to designated personnel to protect them from assassination, kidnapping, injury, or embarrassment. The PSU plans, coordinates, and executes executive protection for—

- The Secretary of Defense.
- The Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Secretary of the Army.
- The Army Chief of Staff.
- The Army Vice Chief of Staff.
- Others (as directed).

9-17. During war and MOOTW, the USACIDC routinely provides protective-service support to senior Army ground commanders and, in some cases, to JTF commanders. The USACIDC agents also provide training to the MP details providing protective services to senior field commanders.

> The President of the US hosted the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's) 50th summit anniversary celebration in Washington, DC during the period of 22 to 26 April 1999. The President invited 28 heads of state or prime ministers, 48 foreign ministers, 88 ministers and chiefs of defense, and the chairman of the military committee to the summit. During the conference, the principal guests resided in 23 hotels in Washington, DC. The responsibility for providing protection for the ministers, chiefs of defense, and the chairman for the military committee was given to the USACIDC's PSU. In preparation for this mission, additional training on protective-service operations and evasive driving techniques was given to over 200 reserve agents. These individual mobilization augmentees, troop program units, and other USACIDC agents were critical to the successful execution of this mission.

US ARMY CRIMINAL-INVESTIGATIONS LABORATORY

9-18. Forensic-laboratory support is provided by the US Army Criminal-Investigations Laboratory (USACIL) that is currently located at Fort Gillem, Georgia. The USACIL is a nationally accredited forensic laboratory that provides all three services with dedicated, highly responsive, deployable, state-of-the-art scientific and forensic investigative support. The six forensic divisions of the USACIL include the following:

- Chemistry (serology, drugs, trace, and deoxyribonucleic-acid [DNA] testing).
- Questioned documents (alterations and comparisons of handwriting, typing, and printing).
- Firearms and tool marks (weapons and obliterated numbers).
- Photography (evidence, charts and photos for court).
- Latent prints.
- Computer forensics.

9-19. The USACIL collects, receives, and examines evidence and prepares reports of findings. It also provides expert-witness testimony at court-martials.

US CRIME RECORDS CENTER

9-20. The US Crime Records Center (CRC) maintains the Army's criminal records. It maintains more than two million MP reports and USACIDC reports of investigations. These

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records are retained for at least 40 years before being destroyed. During their retention, the records are actively maintained and frequently researched.

> During the course of an investigative search, civilian police authorities seized 19 hand grenades. A routine search of stolen property and criminal index files failed to identify the grenades as having been stolen from a nearby military installation. However, a search of the CRC files identified a USACIDC investigation relating to the theft of a case of grenades that occurred 20 years earlier. Further investigation revealed that the lot number of the recovered grenades was identical to that of the stolen grenades. The investigative leads resulting from the CRC file search contributed to the resolution of both cases.

9-21. The CRC conducts more than 10,000 criminal-history name checks each month to identify victims and perpetrators of criminal offenses. The checks are requested not only by USACIDC agents, but also by other military and civilian law-enforcement officials. The CRC is also the Army's agent for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act requests relating to criminal investigations and MP reports. The CRC also manages the Army's polygraph programs and their support to Army installations around the world.

EMPLOYMENT

9-22. Whenever possible, USACIDC units are colocated

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Chapter 10

Offensive and Defensive Operations

The whole of military activity must relate directly or indirectly to the engagement. The end for which a soldier is recruited, clothed, armed, and trained; the whole object of his sleeping, eating, drinking, and marching is simply that he should fight at the right place and the right time.

Clausewitz

Army doctrine considers the full range of operations from war to MOOTW. An operation is a military action or the carrying out of a military mission needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. Offensive and defensive operations normally dominate military operations in war and in some smaller-scale contingencies. An offensive operation is aimed at destroying or defeating the enemy and imposing our will on him for a decisive victory. Defensive operations defeat an enemy attack, buy time, economize forces, or develop conditions favorable for a counteroffensive that regains the initiative and defeats the enemy.

OVERVIEW

10-1. The offense is the decisive form of battle. Offensive campaigns and major operations are designed to achieve operational and strategic objectives quickly and decisively at the least cost. Offensive operations combine the terrain and the force to achieve the objective. The main purpose of the offense is to defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy force. Offensive operations are characterized by a rapid shift in the main effort to take advantage of opportunities by momentum and simultaneous destruction of enemy defenses.

10-2. The immediate purpose of defensive operations is to defeat an attack. Military forces defend only until they can gain sufficient strength to attack. Commanders choose to defend when they need to buy time, to hold a piece of terrain, to facilitate other operations, or to erode enemy resources at a rapid rate while reinforcing friendly operations. The ARFOR conduct defensive operations as part of major operations and campaigns and in combination with offensive operations (see FM 3-0).

SUPPORT TO OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

10-3. MP support to offensive operations varies according to the type of operation being conducted. The MP functions support each echelon commander based on METT-TC. In the offense, MP priorities are often placed on MMS, I/R, and AS operations. Regardless of the offensive effort, MP leaders supporting an offensive operation must—

- Understand the commander's intent and his concept of operations.
- Anticipate that selective elements of the offensive force may need to pause, defend, resupply, or reconstitute while other forces attack.
- Anticipate changes in the operational tempo and prepare to weight the MP effort to meet the maneuver commander's intent.
- Provide MP support within the context of linear and nonlinear operations. They must understand how both types of operations affect the security of rear areas and LOC,

the protection of C4I, the means of sustainment, and the land force's mobility.

- Support the maneuver commander's intelligence efforts by conducting the PIO function. The MP must observe, identify, and report information.
- Assist maneuver forces to mass. The MP protect C^2 nodes such as the CP that orchestrates the mass efforts and resources that sustain the offensive move. The MP must deny incursions by enemy reconnaissance forces into the AO. They also maintain surveillance, provide early warning, and impede and harass the enemy with supporting and organic fires.
- Speed the commitment of follow-on forces and reserves. They must also conduct MMS operations to assist the commander in a smooth and quick shift of forces to support the main effort.
- Anticipate the pursuit and exploitation by positioning MP forces that can support continuous operations. The MP support as far forward as possible while protecting resources needed to seize the opportunity. The EPWs/CIs are collected as far forward as possible. The MP coordinate the treatment of dislocated civilians and refugees with the HN or foreign forces.
- Tailor the MP support based on the unit being supported (corps, divisions, and brigades).
- Consider the location and composition of response forces and the TCF and the strength of rear-area threats.
- Integrate a force into the offensive plan that is capable of conducting aggressive combat operations against designated targets.

> During Operation Just Cause, an MP platoon received the mission to disable an armed Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) patrol boat docked near a key objective. After receiving the mission, the platoon leader maneuvered his force into position and attacked after receiving enemy fire. The platoon successfully disabled the patrol boat and captured the objective while suffering minimum casualties.

10-4. During offensive operations, MP support provided by teams, squads, and platoons provide the commander with an agile, flexible, versatile, and capable force ready to contribute to the overall mission success.

SUPPORT TO DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

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10-5. The MP support defensive operations consistent with the commander's intent and priorities. They support a defending force by assisting subordinate elements in the execution of different, yet complementary actions. For example, the MP may support the maneuver of an attacking unit by conducting MMS operations while simultaneously providing AS for a defending unit in a base cluster. The MP support reflects the maneuver commander's focus—destroying an attacking force, retaining or denying key terrain, moving away from an enemy force, or a combination of the aforementioned. However, despite the intent of the defensive operation being conducted, MP leaders must—

- Conduct MMS operations to help a force maneuver and mass. The MP must anticipate the shift from the defense to the offense and assist the forward movement of reserves.
- Conduct AS operations to deny information to enemy reconnaissance elements seeking out the exact location of the defending force. The MP are positioned where

they can control key terrain or improve the defensive capability of bases and base clusters. The MP conduct aggressive R&S to locate and deny enemy access to critical logistical facilities.

- Protect sustainment resources while supporting the lateral, forward, and rearward movement of forces.
- Consider the type and size of the AO, the LOC security, the rear threat, and the number of EPWs/CIs and dislocated civilians to determine how they may affect the movement of forces.

> During Operation Desert Shield, EAC, corps, and division MP units conducted a myriad of missions to support both the XVIII Corps's (Airborne) and the VII Corps's movement to their TAA. The MP's main focus was on MMS and AS throughout the AO to ensure freedom of movement and to protect US and coalition forces against terrorists and other threats in the rear area.

10-6. The success of MP operations in the defense depends on the MP leader's situational awareness, the commander's intent, and the precise employment of MP resources when and where they are needed. In the defense, the MP perform their five functions to assist the defending commander by providing a lethal mobile force that allows him to concentrate his efforts and resources in fighting the next battle.

Chapter 11

Stability and Support Operations

ARFOR conduct stability operations in a complex, dynamic, and often asymmetric environment. Stability operations are usually nonlinear and noncontiguous. They are often time and manpower intensive. The purpose of support operations is to meet the immediate needs of designated groups for a limited time until civil authorities can accomplish these tasks without Army assistance.

FM 3-0

The Army's mission is to prepare for war and, when deterrence fails, to achieve a quick, decisive victory. The DOD projects that many of its future missions will be stability and support operations. However, these operations are not new to the Army. The Army has participated in stability and support operations in support of national interests throughout history. The Army has protected its citizens, assisted nations abroad, and served America in a variety of other missions. The pace, frequency, and variety of stability and support operations have quickened in the last three decades. As demonstrated in Operations Provide Comfort, Restore Democracy, and JTF Los Angeles, these types of operations present a challenge to all services.

OVERVIEW

11-1. Stability operations are conducted outside of the US and its territories to promote and protect US national interests by influencing political, civil, and military environments and by disrupting specific illegal activities. Stability operations may include both developmental and coercive actions. Developmental actions enhance a HN government's willingness and ability to care for its people. Coercive actions apply carefully prescribed limited force or the threat of forces to change the AO's environment.

11-2. Support operations provide essential supplies and services to relieve suffering and to help civil authorities prepare or respond to crises. In most cases, the ARFOR's efforts are focused on overcoming conditions created by man-made or natural disasters. The ultimate goal of support operations is to meet the immediate needs of designated groups (for a limited time) until civil authorities can accomplish these tasks without Army assistance.

11-3. Stability and support operations are distinctly different from offensive and defensive operations and must be analyzed differently. For instance, the application of the rules of engagement (ROE) will be unique to the operation. The restrictions on combat operations and the use of force must be understood and obeyed at all levels. MP leaders must clearly take the initiative and ensure that the applicable guidance is implemented and followed by all subordinates.

11-4. Stability and support operations have more diverse political considerations than are usually encountered in war. There are also complexities that must be addressed in joint, combined, and interagency stability and support operations. The Army's challenge is to execute these operations successfully in a joint or combined arena without degrading its capability to wage war successfully.

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11-5. If the US is to fight and win future wars, it must develop, train, and employ its force structure in a manner that ensures success in every operation across the spectrum of military operations. Under these auspices, MP forces can provide commanders with especially valuable assets for stability and support operations. The MP have the unique capability of serving as a combat, CS, and CSS force. The domestic and international acceptability of the MP operational image frequently makes the MP the most appropriate force for stability and support operations. Additionally, the MP are flexible and capable of rapidly transitioning from one end of the spectrum to the other if the environment changes.

FORCE SUITABILITY

11-6. The MP's capabilities and their operational and supporting tasks are as integral to stability and support operations as they are to offensive and defensive operations. MP branch-/core-related skills are highly compatible with the capabilities required for stability and support operations. The MP provide a highly capable, politically acceptable force that is suitable for a variety of missions. They possess robust moving, shooting, and communicating capabilities; and they project an assist, protect, and defend image that is particularly important when tailoring a force that requires significant capabilities but a low political profile. The MP provide a flexible, but limited, economy-of-force organization. Mission requirements will always exceed available MP resources, especially in stability and support operations. For this reason, MP assets must be prioritized to deliver the greatest mission capability. The specific operations that MP units perform at a given time are determined by the echelon commander's needs, the mission requirements, and the availability of MP resources. As discussed in previous chapters, the echelon commander, through the command's PM, sets the priorities for MP operations. As in offensive and defensive operations, the PM knows that while the MP force can perform all MP functions, they may not be robust enough to perform all assigned MP missions all of the time. The PM must continuously make trade-offs between the numbers and kinds of MP missions that can be supported.

11-7. The MP's capabilities are further enhanced by their training, mind-set, and experience in dealing with people in highly stressful and confusing situations. Although capable of conducting combat operations when needed, the MP are highly practiced in de-escalation and in employing the minimum-essential force to contain potentially violent situations. This mind-set serves as the framework for MP law-enforcement training and is especially applicable in MP support for stability and support operations. Furthermore, this mind-set is exercised and reinforced daily in peacetime law-enforcement operations. This is a significant capability. MP soldiers learn and receive constant reinforcement training in controlling a situation on the spot before it escalates and cannot be controlled. The MP have a unique understanding of human nature and are adept at handling emotion-laden situations.

During operations in Kosovo, as both Serbs and Albanians attempted to create unfavorable conditions and responses by US forces, the MP kept their cool under fire in the streets of Gnjilane and Kamenica. The MP 's reaction led to a quick understanding by all sides that the US Army MP were fair and just and understood the tense situations.

DODDOA-009052

11-8. The MP stress four essential training competencies—skill proficiency, human dimension and attitude, camaraderie and teamwork, and leadership. These competencies are the foundation for all MP operational performances. They equip the MP to exercise

discretion in dealing with others, to protect and assist those in need, and to accomplish the varying demands of MP missions in stability and support operations and, when needed, in war.

STABILITY AND SUPPORT

11-9. Stability and support operations are performed in support of US authorities or in support of international bodies and foreign governments when so required by US authorities. The MP have long provided the essential support for stability and support operations; however, the frequency of these operations has increased significantly in recent years. Consequently, the MP have been deployed in greater numbers with greater frequency. MP units have a substantial history of successful, simultaneous, and continuous deployments in both a lead and a support role.

SUPPORT TO DOMESTIC CIVIL AUTHORITY

11-10. The purpose of support to domestic civil authorities is to—

- Render humanitarian assistance.
- Provide disaster relief.
- Restore order.
- Combat terrorism.
- Support counterdrug operations.

11-11. Military operations supporting domestic civil authorities are governed by the provisions of the Stafford Act, the Posse Comitatus Act, and other laws and regulations. Peacetime experience in civil-military affairs equips the MP to oversee, assist, and train other units and agencies for law enforcement, sensitive security, and operations to control dislocated civilians (within the legal limits of a particular stability or support operation). For this reason, the MP are often needed after other forces have redeployed, and they stay until government order is restored. Since active-component military missions are constrained by the Posse Comitatus Act, nonfederalized national guard (NG) units are often employed to conduct these operations (particularly counterdrug operations). The NG units can operate under gubernatorial authority within state jurisdiction without Posse Comitatus restrictions. The NG MP units are the only NG units trained, skilled, and experienced in providing law enforcement. They offer civilian authorities a unique, specialized capability not available from other NG units.

SUPPORT TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF

11-12. Humanitarian assistance and disaster-relief operations provide emergency assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters and other endemic conditions. Natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. Man-made disasters include riots and civil conflicts. Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief conducted by US forces alleviate urgent nonmilitary needs of a populace until the appropriate civilian agencies can provide the needed services without military support. These types of operations include, but are not limited to—

- Conducting searches and rescues.
- Evacuating, sheltering, sustaining, and protecting dislocated civilians.

- Making food, medical care and treatment, and other civilian-aid programs available.
- Reducing opportunities for criminal activity and restoring L&O.
- Maintaining other operations needed to ensure the well being of the affected population.
- Providing relief operations for man-made disasters. These operations are characterized by civil conflict, and they entail all of the requirements for other disasters but focus on the restoration of L&O.
- Providing force protection and security.

11-13. MP support can be an important asset in all disaster-relief operations. The MP are trained and equipped for decentralized operations. MP teams operate in highly mobile vehicles equipped with radios, which are invaluable in disaster-relief operations. Each MP platoon, company, and battalion headquarters is equipped with high-frequency radios. These capabilities allow the MP (even when widely dispersed) to maintain centralized communications; to provide L&O support; and to assist in search, rescue, and evacuation efforts. Because of their decentralized operations and communications equipment, the MP can also play a vital role in notification, ADC, and access and egress control. They can deploy with disaster-assessment teams to assist in advising and developing a disaster-assistance plan. The MP can also deploy to an affected area to—

- Assist in restoring order.
- Search for, rescue, and evacuate victims.
- Provide personnel and vehicular circulation controls.
- Provide ADC.
- Conduct detention operations.
- Provide physical and area security to protect life and property immediately following a disaster.
- Protect fire and emergency-services personnel.
- Gather, record, and report information.
- Provide force protection and security.

11-14. MP (I/R) battalions can support civil-affairs units by establishing I/R facilities to shelter, sustain, protect, and account for disaster-relief victims. These units can also train and assist government agencies (US and foreign) or police in the operation of facilities for dislocated civilians and detainees.

11-15. The MP possess capabilities critical to relief in man-made disasters characterized by civil conflict. The MP have the essential training and skills needed for relief operations that focus on restoring civil order. Restoration of civil order demands—

- **Objectivity and neutrality.** The objective of civil-disturbance control is to restore L&O, not to impose punishment or suppress peaceful dissent. Government forces quelling civil disorders must be emotionally objective and politically neutral. MP law-enforcement training stresses objectivity and neutrality, an important attribute for forces employed in stability or support operations.
- **Minimal use of force.** The application of more than minimum force may be detrimental to mission success. The MP are particularly suited for these situations, having been trained on the technique for the use and measured application of minimum forces to accomplish mission goals.
- **Public acceptance.** Government forces must avoid actions that will alienate the populace. Any action offensive to community sensitivities must be avoided. The MP

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receive training in crowd-control operations, interpersonal communications skills, and minimum use-of-force techniques—skills that are critical in gaining public acceptance.

- **Positive image.** In many disturbance operations, demonstrators and government forces compete for the approval and sympathy of the general population. The MP's assist-and-protect image provides the government with a distinct adva

Chapter 12

Force Protection

There is no more important responsibility than force protection. It is an inherent command responsibility and must be fully integrated into every unit's mission. A commander must continually review his unit's force-protection posture and crosswalk it with current and changing policy and threat levels. Force protection demands the personal involvement of commanders to ensure the best possible security consistent with the threat to personnel and mission-essential resources.

AR 525-13

Force protection consists of those actions that prevent or mitigate hostile actions against DOD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. It coordinates and synchronizes offensive and defensive measures to enable the joint force to perform while degrading opportunities for the enemy. It includes air, space, and missile defense; NBC defense; antiterrorism; defensive-information operations; and security to operational forces and means.

OVERVIEW

12-1. The MP contribute significantly to the Army's overall force-protection effort. They are directly responsible for executing certain security-related measures (law enforcement and physical security) and for providing support to others (HRP security and antiterrorism), all of which contribute to force protection. Commanders use the Army's risk-management methodology and established security programs and capabilities within US forces to help prioritize and implement force-protection measures.

SUPPORT TO FORCE PROTECTION

12-2. MP support to force protection is accomplished under the leadership of the respective command's PM. It is accomplished mainly through an active role in physical security, HRP security, law enforcement, and antiterrorism.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

12-3. Physical security is an integral part of security of forces and means. Physical-security measures deter, detect, and defend against threats from terrorists, criminals, and unconventional forces. These measures include—

- Fencing and perimeter standoff space.
- Lighting and sensors.
- Vehicle barriers.
- Blast protection.
- Intrusion-detection systems and electronic surveillance.
- Procedural measures such as security checks, training and awareness, property accountability/inventory requirements, physical-security inspections of mission-essential or vulnerable areas (MEVAs), and physical-security surveys of installations.

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12-4. These physical-security measures are not exclusively peacetime measures. They are designed to protect US personnel and equipment regardless of the mission or the geographical location.

12-5. The MP support the commander's security of forces and means programs by—

- Controlling or monitoring installation, base, or base-cluster access or entrance points.
- Monitoring intrusion-detection systems and providing a response force.
- Conducting physical-security inspections.
- Conducting perimeter security or site surveillance.
- Recommending the placement of walls, berms, gates, or barriers around designated MEVAs, high-value areas, or perimeters.
- Supporting the commander's risk-analysis effort.
- Conducting roving patrols, checkpoints, or roadblocks.
- Performing other physical-security measures as required by the commander.

HRP SECURITY

12-6. The HRP security program provides additional security to designated individuals (and their families) whom by virtue of their rank, assignment, symbolic value, vulnerabilities, or location or a specific threat are at a greater risk than the general population. This security program is applicable across the full spectrum of military operations.

12-7. The MP support the commander's HRP security measures by—

- Conducting protective-service details for HRP (normally conducted by USACIDC special agents).
- Responding to duress alarms and intrusion-detection systems.
- Conducting a PSVA (performed by the USACIDC).
- Employing MWDs.
- Coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies as well as joint, multinational, and HN law-enforcement agencies.
- Performing other HRP security measures as required by the commander.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

12-8. The Army's law-enforcement program supports the security of forces and means through the prevention, detection, response, and investigation of crimes. The MP, the USACIDC, and DOD police play a crucial role in the law-enforcement program. They provide a visible deterrent against a broad portion of the threat spectrum, investigate crimes, and provide an initial response force to threat incidents. As with the previous programs, the law-enforcement program is applicable anywhere across the spectrum of military operations.

12-9. The MP support law-enforcement operations by—

- Providing liaison teams with local, state, and federal agencies; HN police; and joint and multinational agencies.
- Employing SRTs and hostage-negotiation teams (normally provided by the USACIDC).

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- Providing traffic enforcement, MSR regulation enforcement, and other route-control measures.
- Employing MWDs.
- Conducting MP investigations (criminal and noncriminal).
- Conducting patrolling, AS, and surveillance measures.
- Implementing applicable threat-condition (THREATCON) measures.
- Conducting and implementing other law-enforcement measures as required by the commander.

ANTITERRORISM

12-10. Terrorism is characterized as the unlawful use of violence or the threat of violence to coerce or intimidate a government or a society. Protection against a terrorist threat requires both an offensive counterterrorism capability and a defensive antiterrorism program. The primary focus of antiterrorism is on training and awareness and thorough planning. Antiterrorism is not a stand-alone program. It leverages other force-protection-related programs (such as physical security and law enforcement) to provide much of the physical defense against terrorism.

12-11. The MP support the commander's antiterrorist program by—

- Collecting CRIMINTEL (within the limits of AR 190-45).
- Responding to terrorist threats and incidents.
- Performing aggressive patrols and R&S operations.
- Detecting suspicious activities.
- Enforcing joint and cooperative agreements with the FBI, the USACIDC, MI, and other pertinent agencies (home or abroad).
- Conducting information collection and dissemination.
- Protecting critical assets, facilities, and personnel.
- Performing other antiterrorism measures as required by the commander.

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Appendix A

Metric Conversion Chart

This appendix complies with current Army directives which state that the metric system will be incorporated into all new publications. Table A-1 is a conversion chart.

Table A-1. Metric Conversion Chart

Metric to English			English to Metric		
Multiply	**By**	**To Obtain**	**Multiply**	**By**	**To Obtain**
Length					
Centimeters	0.0394	Inches	Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Meters	3.28	Feet	Feet	0.0305	Meters
Meters	1.094	Yards	Yards	0.9144	Meters
Kilometers	0.621	Miles (stat)	Miles (stat)	1.5609	Kilometers
Kilometers	0.540	Miles (naut)	Miles (naut)	1.853	Kilometers
Millimeters	0.039	Inches	Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Area					
Square centimeters	0.1550	Square inches	Square inches	6.45	Square centimeters
Square meters	10.76	Square feet	Square feet	0.0929	Square meters
Square meters	1.196	Square yards	Square yards	0.836	Square meters
Volume					
Cubic centimeters	0.610	Cubic inches	Cubic inches	16.39	Cubic centimeters
Cubic meters	35.3	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	0.0283	Cubic meters
Cubic meters	1.308	Cubic yards	Cubic yards	0.765	Cubic meters
Milliliters	0.0338	US liq ounces	US liq ounces	29.6	Milliliters
Liters	1.057	US liq quarts	US liq quarts	0.946	Liters
Liters	0.264	US liq gallons	US liq gallons	3.79	Liters
Weight					
Grams	0.0353	Ounces	Ounces	28.4	Grams
Kilograms	2.20	Pounds	Pounds	0.454	Kilograms
Metric tons	1.102	Short tons	Short tons	0.907	Metric tons

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Metric tons	0.984	Long tons	Long tons	1.016	Metric tons

Appendix B

Doctrine and Training Literature

Users of this manual must understand the elements of doctrinal literature and their relationship to each other. The commonly used terms doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are interrelated and mutually supportive; yet, each term has its own usage, level of detail, and place in the hierarchy of doctrinal publications. Because there is a close interrelationship, publications overlap in what they provide to the user. Figure B-1 illustrates the relationship of these doctrinal terms and publications.

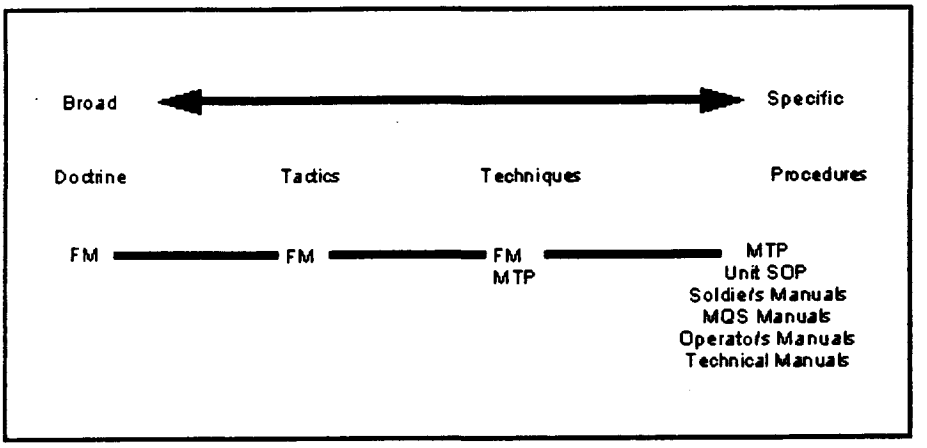

Figure B-1. Doctrinal and Training Literature

DOCTRINE

B-1. Doctrine is the body of fundamental principles by which the military guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative, but requires judgment in application. Doctrine provides the Army's fighting philosophy, establishes a common language, and structures the manner within which units plan and conduct combat operations.

B-2. Doctrine is not absolute; it is applied by the leader to meet the circumstances of the situation being faced. Doctrine provides for this flexibility with broad fundamentals and principles for conducting operations. Leaders well grounded in doctrine understand how to synchronize the elements of combat power and how to apply TTP using the assets available to accomplish the mission.

B-3. Doctrine is described in FMs. FM 3-0 defines the systems of war fighting practiced by the US Army. FMs 100-15 and 71-100 expand on this foundation. This manual describes the CS doctrine of the MP; it is the capstone manual for MP operations. It defines the role, operational requirements, functions, and C^2 relationships of MP units. This manual is not oriented on a specific organizational structure. Leaders at all levels apply this doctrine to their unique organizational and operational situations and use various tactics and techniques to accomplish the doctrine.

TACTICS

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B-4. Tactics describe how the leader carries out doctrine (relating to the arrangement of forces for battle). Tactics include the—

- Employment of units in combat (to accomplish a mission assigned by the commander).
- Ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and to the enemy in order to use their full potential (a description of how the commander should arrange his forces and maneuver to accomplish a mission).

B-5. This is the part of doctrinal literature used for training in preparation for combat. Like doctrine, tactics presented in manuals are applied with judgment by the leader. The FMs prescribe "how to fight" and the mission training plans (MTPs) describe "what to train."

TECHNIQUES

B-6. Techniques are the methods of performing any act, especially the detailed methods used by troops or commanders in performing assigned tasks. Techniques describe the basic methods of using equipment and personnel. Techniques give details on how commanders actually carry out assignments. They improve the force's efficiency by ensuring the uniformity of action or by ensuring that the actions of various individuals and elements complement those of other individuals or elements.

B-7. The FMs and MTPs provide a description of techniques using the personnel and equipment available in actual organizations. These techniques show (at a more detailed level) how to use available assets to carry out tactics.

PROCEDURES

B-8. Procedures are the lowest level of detail. They address "how to" at the task level. Procedures are a particular course or mode of action that describe how to perform a certain task. Procedures include the—

- Standing methods used by units to accomplish tasks.
- Operating procedures for weapons and equipment.
- Crew drills.
- Staff actions and coordination requirements.
- Methods of target engagement by direct- and indirect-fire weapons.

B-9. Procedures are building blocks of individual- and collective-task accomplishment that serve as the foundation of tactics and techniques. Procedures are explained in unit standing operating procedures (SOPs), MTPs, soldier's manuals, operator's manuals, technical manuals (TMs), and similar publications.

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Appendix C

Battlefield Workload Analysis

With minor adjustments in the capability block, the BWA can be used to determine MP requirements for the division. A BWA work sheet is shown in Figure C-1. A separate matrix is prepared for each EAC and corps MP brigade. Figure C-2 is a sample of a BWA matrix for a 3-division corps MP CS company

Mission/Function[1]	Capability[1]	Workload[2]	Rqmt	HN[18]	US Rqmt	Risk[19]	Mission Rqmt
Divisions supported[3]	1						
MMS	360 km MSR and ASR						
Refugees on control routes[4]	150,000 per day						
AS—corps rural terrain[5]	2,000 sq km						
AS—EAC rural terrain[5]	3,000 sq km						
AS—urban terrain[5]	800 sq km (urban)						
AS—USAF main opns base[5]	1,000 sq km/USAF MOB						
AS—convoy escort[6]	# tms per convoy	# convoys					
AS—ammo security[7]	1.3 modular ammo co						
	2 modular ammo co						
AS—pipeline security[8]	400 km						
AS—EAC pipeline co[8]	3						
AS—trains[9]	7						
AS—small critical sites[10]	12						

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AS—major HQ security[11]	1						
AS—EAC port security[12]	0.66 of port						
AS—combat operations	When required, assets are diverted from other missions.						
L&O—incident response[13]	75,000 nondivision troops						
I/R—US prisoner detention[14]	700						
I/R—EPW escort/corps[15]	1,900 walking						
	2,500 by vehicle	Min: 1 plt					
	3,800 by train						
I/R—EPW holding/corps[16]	2,000	Min: 1 plt					
Other assigned missions[17]	Mission	Force size					
Totals[20]							
Battalion HHD requirement = 0.199 x number of companies[21]							
NOTE: Workload capability = doctrinal requirement - HN offset = US requirement - acceptable risk = mission requirement							

[1]Mission/capabilities are as stated in section I of TOEs 19477L000 and 19677L000. The unit capability for each mission is what the unit can accomplish when performing no other mission (for example, if it is only doing MSRs, the unit can cover 360 kilometers in a 24-hour period). Unless otherwise specified, the capabilities are the same at corps and EAC.

[2]Workload is the amount (MSR or area) or number of supported units/facilities.

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[3]Corps support to each division is covered by allocating one MP company per supported division. Any additional support requirements should be based on a detailed division PM/MP mission analysis and included under other assigned missions.

[4]Unless specifically tasked, the Army normally relies on HN support to manage refugees. Redirecting refugees from MSRs and keeping them off of MSRs is part of (as is straggler control and TCP) the mission and MSR workload When assigned the mission, the capability is for control of refugees on

established refugee control routes that are in addition to the MSRs.

[5]Compute each square kilometer mission requirement separately. Do not compute the same terrain in more than one computation (for example, the area around the Air Force's main operating base is not included with either rural or urban square kilometers).

[6]Convoy-escort capability is not stated in the TOE and is an AS function rather than an MMS function. Determine the average number of teams per mission and the average number of simultaneous missions. Multiply the number of teams required per mission by 0.028, then multiple the result by the number of simultaneous missions to determine the total requirement. State the number of teams per convoy and the number of convoys, then convert the force size to a 3-decimal-place company equivalent. Each additional team, squad, and platoon equivalent equals 0.028, 0.083, and 0.25 respectively.

[7]Security for modular ammo companies (ASPs) supporting divisions is three platoons and is normally conducted directly behind the division (corps forward). However, METT-TC may require the ammo units to move into the DRA. In this case, corps units should be attached to the division for the duration. Security for corps storage areas (CSAs) and theater storage areas (TSAs) is one MP company per two ammo companies. Security is provided on an area-support basis in the form of screening, with limited fixed posts.

[8]The EAC petroleum terminal/pipeline operating company manages the EAC pipeline that is normally laid adjacent to MSRs. Pipeline security is inherently provided by MP operating on the MSRs. Unless the pipeline is not near the MSR, MP support is only allocated against the EAC petroleum terminal/pipeline operating company's bulk storage facilities. Security is provided on an area-support basis in the form of screening, with limited fixed posts.

[9]Train security is normally an EAC mission. This capability equates to simultaneously providing five MP teams to each of seven trains. Actual workloads and requirements are computed in the same manner as a convoy escort.

[10]Small critical facilities are normally defined as key MSR bridges and tunnels and communication nodes that may require additional security.

[11]The major headquarters are corps, COSCOM, TSC, unified command and, if directed, the JTF. The ASCC depends on the MP to provide security for two CPs. The ASCC requirement is an additional three platoons to support a second CP.

[12]The requirement for one seaport is 1.5 companies.

[13]Teams provide incident response, crime-scene security, and traffic control. They also assist L&O detachment teams and CID investigators.

[14]For deliberate planning in support of an OPLAN, personnel to be confined will normally be held by either the unit or the EAC I/R MP battalion performing the confinement mission. This does not preclude a requirement for the echelon PM to operate a field detention facility until prisoners are released back to their units or evacuated to the EAC confinement facility.

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[15]The primary mode is vehicle (back-haul doctrine). Regardless of the mode, a minimum of one platoon (0.25 requirement) per supported division is allocated for EPW escort from the division central collection point (DCCP) to the corps holding area (CHA). Because the actual number of EPWs is unknown, coupled with no time/distance study for each supported division, one platoon per division provides a minimum capability for continuous evacuation within the stated doctrinal timeline (evacuate to the CHA within 12 hours of arrival at the DCCP).

[16]At a minimum, one platoon (0.25 requirement) is allocated to operate the CHA (provides the capability to hold 500 EPWs at any given time).

[17]Add any additional continuous missions assigned by the echelon commander not covered above. Examples include VIP escort/security for other than the CG and the deputy commanding general (DCG) of major headquarters, screening exposed corps flanks, and increasing teams per mission/function which decreases doctrinal capability (for example, permanent TCPs or checkpoints). Each additional team, squad, or platoon equivalent equals 0.028, 0.083, and 0.25 respectively.

[18]For each mission/function, any workload either fully or partially accomplished by the HN is subtracted from the doctrinal mission requirement. Enter the MP company equivalent offset and subtract from the doctrinal requirements to determine the US requirement.

[19]For each mission/function, if the operational/MP commander will accept mission risk, subtract the MP company equivalent to determine the mission requirement.

[20]Add columns to determine the total doctrinal company requirement, HN offsets, US requirement, acceptable risk, and mission requirement to support the operation/AO. Round the requirement to the nearest whole number (0.4 or fewer rounds down, 0.5 or greater round up).

[21]Determine battalion HHD requirements by multiplying the company requirements by 0.199 and rounding.

Figure C-1. Sample BWA Work Sheet

Mission/Function	Capability	Workload	Rqmt	HN	US Rqmt	Risk	Mission Rqmt
Divisions supported	1	3	3.000		3.000		3.000
MMS	360 km MSR and ASR	1,050	2.917		2.917		2.917
Refugees on control routes	150,000 per day	25,000	0.167	0.1677	0.000		0.000
AS—corps rural terrain	2,000 sq km	6,500	3.250		3.250	0.500	2.750
AS—EAC rural							

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terrain	3,000 sq km						
AS—urban terrain	800 sq km (urban)	1,500	1.875		1.875	0.500	1.625
AS—USAF main opns base	1,000 sq km/USAF MOB	1,000	1.000		1.000		1.000
AS—convoy escort	5 tms per convoy	4	0.560		0.560		0.560
AS—ammo security	1.3 modular ammo co	3	2.308		2.308		2.308
	2 modular ammo co	1	0.500		0.500		0.500
AS—pipeline security	400 km						
AS—EAC pipeline co	3						
AS—trains	7						
AS—small critical sites	12	9	0.750		0.750	0.250	0.500
AS—major HQ security	1	2	2.000		2.000		2.000
AS—EAC port security	0.66 of port						
AS—combat operations	When required, assets are diverted from other missions.						
L&O—incident response	75,000 nondivision troops	45,000	0.600		0.600	0.300	0.300
I/R—US prisoner detention	700						
I/R—EPW escort/corps	1,900 walking						
	2,500 by vehicle	Min: 1 plt/div	0.750		0.750		0.750
	3,800 by train						
I/R—EPW holding/corps	2,000	Min: 1 plt/	0.250		0.250		0.250
Other assigned missions	PSD for Corps CoS	1 sqd	0.083		0.083		0.083
	Flank screen	1 plt	0.250		0.250		0.250
Totals							

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Appendix D

Automated Information Systems in Support of Battle Command

As the MP Corps continues to advance into the twenty-first century, it must continue to pursue and stay in tune with the Army's initiative to acquire advanced technologies and operational concepts. This will give MP soldiers on the battlefield an information advantage that is critical for successful performance of their functions. The following information opens a window into the near future and explains some of the automation initiatives that will enhance the Army's and the MP Corps's soldiers.

ARMY INFORMATION SYSTEMS

D-1. The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is the midterm solution and the bridge to the concepts outlined in the concept of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence for the warrior (C4IFTW). The GCCS's core consists of the basic functions required by the war fighter to plan, execute, and manage military operations. The Army's selected C^2 system is the Army Battle Command System (ABCS).

D-2. The ABCS integrates the C^2 systems found at each echelon—from the ground-force component commander at the theater or JTF level to the individual soldier or the weapons platform. Whether ARFOR are deployed for land combat or are conducting peace operations, providing humanitarian assistance, or giving aid to civil authorities, the ABCS supports the mission by integrating the battle-space automation systems and communications that functionally link strategic and tactical headquarters. The ABCS is interoperable with joint and multinational C^2 systems at upper echelons across the full range of C^2 functionality, and it is vertically and horizontally integrated at the tactical and operational levels. The ABCS has three major components—

- The Global Command and Control System—Army (GCCS-A).
- The Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).
- The FBCB2.

GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM—ARMY

D-3. The GCCS-A is the Army's component of the joint GCCS. It was built from application programs developed by the Army Worldwide Military Command and Control System [WMCCS] Information System (AWIS), namely the—

- Strategic Theater Command and Control System (STCCS).
- Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System (TACCIMS).
- EAC portion of the Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS) (CSSCS/EAC).

D-4. The GCCS-A is required in the MP LRP, S1, S3/NBC, and S4 sections within the MP brigade at EAC; in the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel) (G1), the G3, and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics) (G4) sections within the MP command (I/R); and in

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the S1, S3, and S4 sections within the MP brigade (I/R).

ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

D-5. The ATCCS embodies the commander and his staff and the doctrine, procedures, and tools used to command and control forces on the tactical battlefield. The ATCCS's functional subsystems provide tools to support the C^2 process across the spectrum of low- to high-intensity conflicts worldwide; for MOOTW; and for combat, CS, and CSS functional areas at corps-and-below units. The ATCCS provides a common set of C^2 tools and functions for commanders that extends the ATCCS to the battalion level. The component's ATCCS's are the—

- Maneuver Control System (MCS).
- All-Source Analysis System (ASAS).
- Advanced Field-Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS).
- Air- and Missile-Defense Planning and Control System (AMDPCS).
- CSSCS.

D-6. The FBCB2 provides situational awareness and C^2 to the lowest tactical echelons. It facilitates a seamless flow of battle-command information and situation-awareness information across the battle space at brigade and below on Army platforms.

FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND—BRIGADE AND BELOW

D-7. The FBCB2 system, a battle-command information system, provides the technology to complete the ABCS information flow process from brigade to platform and across all platforms within the brigade TF. The FBCB2 enables commanders to remotely operate and maintain ABCS database connectivity (regardless of the command vehicle) and to digitally control and monitor their subordinate units' statuses and positions. Interoperable FBCB2 systems will enhance the battle commander's ability to have a detailed picture of the battlefield (situational awareness), to maximize force survivability, and to facilitate battlefield synchronization to reduce or destroy the enemy's capability to fight. The FBCB2 relies on integrating, processing, and moving information in a digital form. To support projections of future conflicts with an accompanying increase in the tempo of battle, the FBCB2 must be able to obtain information contained in databases from higher, lower, and adjacent elements without formally requesting that information through command channels. The war fighter requires the ability to pull data from all battlefield-system databases to keep current with the rapid changes caused by the dynamics of battle. The FBCB2 is required for divisional MP company commanders, PMs, platoon leaders, teams, and squads.

MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM

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D-8. The MCS is the ABCS's horizontal and vertical integrator. The MCS will enable commanders and their staffs to collect, coordinate, and act swiftly on near-real-time battlefield information. It will quickly, accurately, and automatically move tactical information on the battlefield. This allows a commander to readily access information and display current situation reports (SITREPs) that assess enemy strength and movement as well as the status of friendly forces. The MCS will then aid the battle staff in rapidly disseminating the commander's orders. It is intended to provide two major functional capabilities—maneuver functional-area control and force-level information. The MCS is the

ATCCS's functional subsystem that—

- Supports the combined-arms force commander directly by providing automated support for planning, coordinating, controlling, and using maneuver functional-area assets and tasks.
- Coordinates and synchronizes supporting arms in conducting operational planning, field operations, and training.

D-9. The MCS is required for division PM operations sections, company CPs at echelons corps and below (ECB), MP battalion commanders, S3 sections at corps, MP brigade commanders, and corps MP LRP and S3 sections.

ALL-SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM—REMOTE WORK STATION

D-10. The ASAS—remote workstation (RWS) subsystem will operate within the existing intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) battlefield operating system (BOS) and ABCS architectures to provide automation support to G2/S2 intelligence staff elements and other designated intelligence organizations from the maneuver battalion through EAC. It will operate at the security level appropriate to its echelon, mission, and functions. It assists the G2/S2 in providing IEW support to the commander and other staff elements in planning, coordinating, and conducting current and future tactical operations. It interfaces with the sensitive compartmented information (SCI) analysis and control element (ACE) subsystem to provide operational guidance and to exchange IEW information and products. It also operates as the technical control portion of the IEW C^2 node of the ABCS to provide current IEW and enemy-situation information to the force-level information database for access and use by ABCS users. Two RWSs are also provided to the brigade analysis control team (ACT) of the DS MI company to process data input from DS collection systems, to filter intelligence data from broadcast systems, and to pass tactically relevant enemy-situation information or situation-development data to the brigade S2's RWS. The ASAS-RWS is required in the S2 section of the CID group, the S2/S3 section of the CID battalion, the G2 section of the MP command (I/R), the S2 section of the MP battalion (I/R), and the S2 section of the MP battalion and brigade at all echelons.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

D-11. The CSSCS will function as an integral part of the ATTCS. It is designated as an information system with the capability to rapidly collect, analyze, and disseminate logistical, medical, and personnel information to accelerate and improve decision making by CSS and force commanders. It also enables the rapid exchange of C^2 information with other battlefield functional areas (BFAs) through automated interfaces. The system will process unclassified through secret information. The CSSCS will be employed in all divisions, corps, EAC, separate brigades, and armored cavalry regiments. The MP require CSSCS functionality in all S1 and S4 sections in battalion or higher organizations except where the GCCS-A is required as stated above.

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TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED MOVEMENT SERVER

D-12. The Transportation Coordinator Automated Movement Server (TC-AIMS II) is used by transportation agents and deploying units of each service to automate the processes of planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling deployment and redeployment

operations worldwide during peace as well as contingencies. The TC AIMS II will link all DOD-component unit movements with the installation transportation officer/traffic-management officer (ITO/TMO). This will provide the capability to plan and execute deployments rapidly to meet CINC-required arrival and departure dates. The TC AIMS II will also provide the ITO's/TMO's day-to-day traffic management functions and the theater transportation managers with the capabilities to use theater common lift assets effectively. The TC AIMS II will also allow CSS organizations and supporting commands to sustain the force and perform effective movement control, coordination, distribution, and sustainment once in theater. This is also defined as transportation movement and support of DOD personnel and cargo during all phases of military operations in all environments (including RSOI and battlefield operations). The TC AIMS II's functionality is required at all division PM operations and S3 sections within MP battalions and brigades to facilitate MSR regulation enforcement. Additionally, MP companies, battalions, brigades, and commands require the TC AIMS II to plan, organize, coordinate, and control deployments and redeployments.

GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM—ARMY

D-13. The GCSS-A is an integrated logistical support system with accompanying hardware that will connect the service's supply, finance, transportation, maintenance, and personnel databases. Under this system, the Army will integrate 13 Legacy tactical logistics systems and will eventually interface with the service's wholesale logistics systems as well as the consolidated logistics systems of the other services and the DOD. The system is critical for modernizing automation, for reducing logistical footprints in theaters, and for expanding war fighters' capabilities. The system will also replace the Standard Army Management Information System (STAMIS). The GCSS-A is required at all MP division company CPs and MP battalion and brigade S4 sections. Additionally, it is required at all supply functions within MP detachments that support I/R missions.

MILITARY POLICE AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

D-14. In an effort to maintain an information advantage and to acquire advance technologies and operational concepts, the MP Corps has acquired the following systems:

- The Military Police Management Information System (MPMIS) and its subsystems
- The CID's automated systems and their subsystems.

MILITARY POLICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

D-15. The MPMIS is a DA-mandated reporting system that does not interface with the ABCS. The MPMIS provides automated tools for MP records management and reporting. It reduces the administrative burden on the PM's staff. It increases the awareness of problem areas by managing crime information. The MPMIS consists of the following elements:

- **Offense Reporting Systems Windows (ORS-2W).** The ORS-2W provides automation support to track and report complaints, criminal incidents, and traffic incidents. It incorporates the CRC, the federally mandated National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the DOD-mandated Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS), the military community (MILCOM), and the installation's data requirements. The ORS-2W's functionality is required at PM activities at all echelons

of command within the Army.

- **Correctional Reporting System (CRS-3).** The CRS-3 provides automation support to track and report inmates and corrections staff at all Army-controlled correctional facilities.
- **Security Management System (SMS).** The SMS provides automated support to assist physical-security inspectors and force-protection officers in reporting inspections and surveys. It tracks intrusion-detection devices and MWD training and health requirements.
- **Vehicle Registration System (VRS).** The VRS provides installations with an automated means to track vehicle, weapon, and bicycle registrations.
- **Prisoner-of-War Information System (PWIS-3).** The PWIS-3 provides the automated means of tracking an EPW's status from capture through release. This system is required at all EPW management activities.

CID AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

D-16. The Headquarters (HQ) USACIDC mandates CID automated systems. Similar to the MPMIS, it does not interface with the ABCS. The system facilitates data-collection efforts within the command. The CID's automated systems consist of the—

- **Automated Criminal Investigative Reporting System (ACIRS).** The ACIRS supports management and data-collection functions at the CRC and HQ USACIDC. It supports the following:
  - Maintaining investigative data.
  - Conducting agent investigative activities.
  - Reporting investigative data.
  - Managing the investigative processes.
  - Conducting criminal-activity analyses.
- **CRIMINTEL.** Data sources for CRIMINTEL include MP reports, CRIMINTEL reports and bulletins, reports of investigation, crime-prevention surveys, case files, collection folders, raw-data folders, significant data files, and target-analysis files. The CRIMINTEL interfaces with the ACIRS, but it does not share CRIMINTEL products.

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Appendix E

Police Information Assessment Process

The PIAP differs somewhat from the tactical IPB. While the IPB allows the maneuver commander to see the effects that a variety of factors may have on his forces, the PIAP looks beyond this approach to determine how other relevant information may impact his forces. This information may be obtained from police or criminal actions or incidents encountered during the performance of MP functions.

IMPLEMENTATION

E-1. The PIAP is not a substitute for the IPB. MP leaders must continue to rely on the IPB and to use its estimates as a starting point for the PIAP. However, the PIAP is a dynamic and continuous cycle that complements the IPB (Figure E-1). The following paragraphs represent the doctrinal approach to implementing the PIAP. These steps provide the basic foundation to the process. They are not exclusive; the successful development of the PIAP will depend on the MP leader's ability to apply the process to his specific environment, METT-TC, and the commander's priorities.

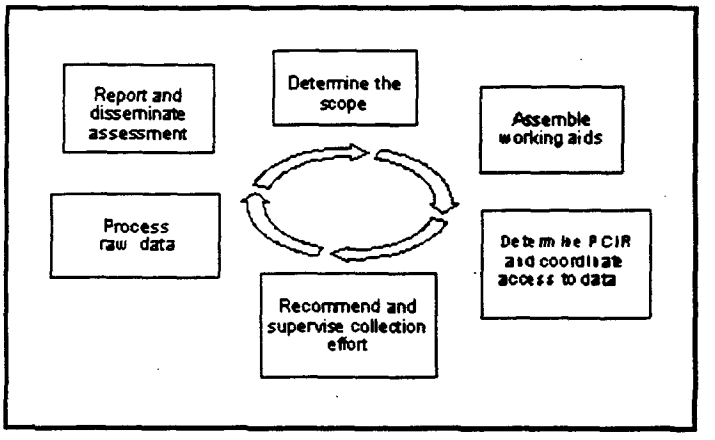

Figure E-1. The PIAP

DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF THE PIAP

E-2. While determining the scope of the PIAP might sound simple, it is one of the most crucial elements of the entire process. It entails identifying what you want to be the end result of your PIAP. To help determine the scope of the PIAP, MP leaders must perform the following subtasks:

- **Conduct a mission analysis.** A detailed mission analysis will ensure that all available resources are focused toward one goal. The more specific the mission is, the more focused and productive the effort. This involves more than just looking at the mission statement, the commander's intent, and the concept of operations. It involves translating the mission and situation into easily understood, manageable goals. The following are examples of these missions:
  - Identifying criminal threats from local national to US Army logistics operations

within the port of Mogadishu, Somalia.
- Determining the impact of gang violence on US forces operating in the vicinity of Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo.
- Determining how rioters' violence will affect force protection before deploying forces to Los Angeles, California.
- Determining the status of public service agencies (such as the police, the fire department, and the emergency medical services [EMS]) in Homestead, Florida, after the city was struck by Hurricane Andrew.

NOTE: As you can see from the examples, these missions are quite specific. In all likelihood, it would be necessary to establish several different PIAP missions to adequately protect Army elements operating in the MP's AOR.

- **Prioritize missions.** MP leaders must prioritize each PIAP mission since MP resources will probably be limited. The commander's intent is the key factor for determining priorities. When the commander's most important mission has been determined, MP leaders must decide how they can contribute to the overall success of that mission.
- **Determine the AO.** Generally, the AO is a geographical area (including the airspace above) usually defined by lateral, forward, and rear boundaries assigned to a commander. MP leaders must know where major units are located and how the characteristics of the location may impact ongoing operations. For example, units in direct contact with the enemy or isolated from the local population are less likely to be the target of a PIAP mission than those units adjacent to great population centers or in rest and relaxation centers.
- **Determine key terrain.** Key terrain is any locality or area that affords a marked advantage to the retaining side.
- **Determine the AOI.** An AOI is the area of concern to the commander. This includes the area of influence and the areas adjacent thereto and extending into enemy territory and to the objectives of current or planned operations. A thorough understanding of the AOI may help predict potential threat actions. For example, how far are local agitators and ringleaders willing to travel to interfere with US operations in Pristina, Kosovo? Would they go to other US compounds?
- **Determine required information products/sources.** The desired end-state product must be decided. Should it be a report? An updated SITREP? An upgrade in force-protection measures? Or a combination of products? It should also be determined who can provide the best information (the CID; MI; the local police chief; or joint, interagency, or multinational agencies).

ASSEMBLE WORKING AIDS

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E-3. During this step, MP leaders assemble the necessary graphic and nongraphic aids and information that will help them accomplish their mission. The CID and the MP may form an analysis team to track and analyze police information that might assist tactical operations or population-control operations. Working aids include, but are not limited to—

- **Maps.** Besides the standard military maps that depict the military AOs, the MP must attempt to procure indigenous maps of AOs. Detailed city and street maps will prove to be invaluable even if they are in a foreign language.
- **Language aids.** Phrase books and translation dictionaries cannot take the place of intensive language training, but they are better than nothing. These are essential even

if the MP have assigned interpreters.

- **Open-source information.** This can cover an extensive range of invaluable information, but it should be available from a variety of sources. Examples include—
  - Demographic information on the HN population.
  - Societal information on the HN.
  - The locale and disposition of HN police forces.
  - Historical crime data of the area.
  - Environmental information (terrain and weather factors).
  - Local newspaper articles.
  - Internet sources on all of the above.

NOTE: Sources for this type of information can come from intelligence estimates provided by the higher headquarters' S2/G2, other military units, or the HN.

- **OPSEC information.** This information includes the disposition of US forces (to include MP, MI, CID, and other services' investigating units) deploying or being used within the AO.
- **Other working aids.** These may include items such as computers, printers, boards, and acetate that will be necessary depending on the missions the MP are undertaking.

DETERMINE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATE ACCESS TO DATA

E-4. Once the mission analysis is completed, the next step is to determine if there are information gaps. An information gap is a missing piece of information that is critical to the analysis. MP leaders must identify and prioritize the gaps using the time, the available resources, and the commander's intent. Once an information gap is identified, it becomes PCIR. Examples of PCIR are as follows:

- Where is the nearest police station, and how did they handle a certain problem?
- What is the composition of the two gangs operating in our AO, and how can they influence US operations?
- Why is river-crossing point Bravo a danger to US crossing forces? Why are local rioters disrupting only US operations on the east bank?

E-5. The next step is to determine if PCIR can be answered with data already available. To do this, the available military and nonmilitary sources must be identified. Some sources may include—

- **USACIDC.** The USACIDC is responsible for programs such as combating terrorism, CRIMINTEL, personal-security assessment, crime analysis, and LOGSEC threat assessment. Some of the information gathered by the USACIDC (although releasable under existing controls and restraints) may help with the PIAP mission. In fact, USACIDC special agents may already be working in the AO and may be available to help the MP with the collection effort.
- **MI element.** Like the USACIDC, the MI element operating in the AO may have come across a piece of information (police or criminal) that may help accomplish the PIAP mission. The MP must make daily contact with the S2/G2 and coordinate access to invaluable information. As with the USACIDC, available intelligence information may only be releasable under strict controls and restrictions imposed by

the commander.

- **Other MP units.** Coordination with an adjacent MP unit may prove to be beneficial, especially if the other MP unit has conducted a similar PIAP mission or has conducted operations in the AOI.
- **HN law-enforcement agencies.** Local law-enforcement agencies will provide the essential populace knowledge otherwise not available to US forces. Chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other key community leaders may help MP leaders fill the information need of the PIAP mission.
- **Joint, interagency, and multinational forces.** Close and effective liaison with these elements will result in quick access to information that can produce the same benefits as the agencies listed above.

NOTE: If, after consulting with all available sources, the PCIR is not resolved, the MP leader must decide the best collection effort to solve the PCIR.

RECOMMEND AND SUPERVISE THE POLICE/CRIMINAL COLLECTION EFFORT

E-6. The collection effort is the means by which specific PCIR will be met. This implies developing a collection strategy, tasking specific collectors, and supervising the collection effort.

- **Develop a collection strategy.** After a through study of the availability, capability, and disposition of the potential collecting resources, MP leaders select which asset is better suitable to perform the mission. Are organic MP the best collectors for this mission? Or do we need to request support from USACIDC units? What unique or organic capabilities do each bring to the effort? Which MP function is the best? Do we conduct MMS, AS, or L&O operations? Part of the collection strategy includes coordinating with the S2/G2, the SJA, the CID, and other agencies before launching the collection effort. This coordination will eliminate duplication of effort, interference with an ongoing effort, or stepping out of legal limits.
- **Task or request specific collectors.** The missions that will be tasked to respective collectors must be determined. Information collectors can be tasked with more than one mission at a time. However, it is imperative that their tasks be prioritized based on mission requirements and time available. The appropriate tasking or request chain must be used to request an MP team, a platoon, or USACIDC special agents.
- **Supervise the collection effort.** The collectors must be provided with reporting guidelines. How often should they report? Should they report "no information?" Specific reporting instructions should be provided, including how, when, and where they report. A collection tasking chart should also be used (Figure E-2). As more and more collectors are being used, it becomes important to track their missions, capabilities, and success. A brief note on the reporting instructions of each collector should be included.

PIAP Missions	Unit Tasked	Echelon Employed	POC	Collection Strategy Employed	Date Collection Started	Location	Date Collection Ended
PCIR 1							
PCIR 2							
PCIR 3							
PCIR 4							

Figure E-2. Collection Tasking Chart

PROCESS POLICE/CRIMINAL RAW DATA

E-7. This processing step converts raw data into police intelligence through analysis. The key to processing the data is to understand it. For example, as collectors report raw data it may often appear to be meaningless information. Rarely will one collector receive all of the necessary information to answer the PCIR at one time. Instead, a variety of information must be fitted together to form a coherent, even if incomplete, picture.

E-8. Every piece of data is important. This is the cardinal rule of the entire process. Until the data is analyzed for reliability and compared with other data, all reports must be treated equally. This is important to remember, for the trend will be to use data that either fits your expectations or gives the most complete picture.

E-9. A report of "no activity" can be as important as reports with information. If the collector is capable of collecting the information and is actively trying to collect, reports of "no activity" can be critical. First, if there is no indication of a change, they can be used to reprioritize PIAP missions. Second, they can be used to retask the collectors to other areas. It is important to check the mission's original intent periodically to ensure that it is still valid and merits further efforts.

E-10. To determine the reliability of the data, the MP leader must evaluate the source. Does the information come from the police chief, local youth, or other military forces? One of the best ways to determine the reliability of the information is to have more than one collector reporting on the same PCIR. If more than one collector reports the same information, it can normally be presumed to be accurate.

E-11. Information can be analyzed in a variety of ways—chronologically, geographically, by the impact on the force, by the type of activity or the modus operandi, or by the association of participants. The MP leader must evaluate the information after it is analyzed to determine whether the information collected answers the PCIR or whether it helps accomplish the PIAP mission. If the information does not answer these questions, he must decide whether it is necessary to task other collectors, retask the same collectors, or wait until the situation develops.

REPORT AND/OR DISSEMINATE POLICE AND CRIMINAL ASSESSMENT

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E-12. Reporting and disseminating is the most important aspect of the PIAP. Collection and analysis is valueless unless the data is communicated to commanders who can best use the information.

E-13. Reporting requirements must be established based on the unit's SOP and other established processes. MP leaders must decide if the information collected must be sent using an established priority format or if it can wait to be sent using SITREPs. Does the information collected affect the force-protection measures or does it immediately impact the tactical scenario? Do we need to alert units operating in the vicinity of AA Fox to avoid sector 2? Additionally, MP leaders must ensure that any information released follows existing constraints and regulations.

E-14. It is also advantageous to provide feedback to the collectors. Collectors often receive no feedback on their performance. Informing them as to which part of their information was vital and beneficial can often increase their productivity in future operations.

SAMPLE SCENARIO

E-15. The following example helps illustrate the implementation of all six steps of the PIAP:

E-16. While deployed in support of Operation Control Chaos, US forces assigned to TF Blue Thunder are tasked with stability and support operations in the city of Corbina. This city, although currently implementing a peace treaty, was the site of extreme civil unrest. Even though the overall situation is not as chaotic as it was before US intervention, there are some sectors that are still in turmoil. Common crimes (such as robberies, assaults, looting, and vandalism) still occur daily and there is fear that this condition may spread out of control throughout the city. The TF commander knows that in order to bring peace to the entire city, he must

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Glossary

A/L	administrative and logistics
AA	assembly area
AATF	air-assault task force
ABCS	Army Battle Command Systems
ACE	analysis and control element
ACIRS	Automated Criminal Investigative Reporting System
ACT	analysis control team
ADA	air-defense artillery
ADC	area damage control
AFATDS	Advanced Field-Artillery Tactical Data System
ALO	authorized level of organization
AMDPCS	Air- and Missile-Defense Planning and Control System
AO	area of operation
AOE	Army of Excellence
AOI	area of interest
AOR	area of responsibility
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AR	armored
AR	Army regulation
ARFOR	Army forces
AS	area security
ASAS	All-Source Analysis System
ASCC	Army service component command

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ASG	area support group
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	alternate supply route
ASV	armored security vehicle
ATCCS	Army Tactical Command and Control System
attn	attention
AWIS	Army WMCCS Information System
BCT	brigade combat team
bde	brigade
BFA	battlefield functional area
BLD	brigade liaison detachment
bn	battalion
BOS	battlefield operating system
BRT	brigade reconnaissance troop
BWA	battlefield workload analysis
C^2	command and control
C^3	command, control, and communications
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
C4IFTW	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence for the warrior
CAS	close air support
CASE	corps area support element
CCIU	computer-crime investigative unit
cdr	commander
CG	commanding general
CHA	corps holding area

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CI	civilian internee
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CIDR	Criminal Investigation Division Regulation
CINC	commander in chief
CIP	Criminal Intelligence Program
cmd	command
CMOC	civil-military operations center
co	company
COA	course of action
CofS	Chief of Staff
commo	communications
COMMZ	communications zone
conf	confinement
CONUS	continental US
COSCOM	corps support command
CP	command post
CRC	Crime Records Center
CRIMINTEL	criminal intelligence
CRS-3	Correctional Reporting System
CS	combat support
CSA	corps storage area
CSE	corps support element
CSG	corps support group
CSM	command sergeant major
CSS	combat service support

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CSSCS	Combat Service Support Control System
cust	customs
CZ	combat zone
DA	Department of the Army
DC	District of Columbia
DCCP	division central collection point
DCG	deputy commanding general
DIBRS	Defense Incident-Based Reporting System
DISCOM	division support command
div	division
DLEA	domestic law-enforcement agency
DMMC	division materiel management center
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DPM	deputy provost marshal
DRA	division rear area
DS	direct support
DSA	division support area
DSB	division support battalion
DSE	division support element
DSS	decisive, shaping, and sustaining
DZ	drop zone
EAC	echelons above corps

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EAD	echelons above division
ECB	echelons corps and below
★ EG	escort guard
EMS	emergency medical services
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ERP	engineer regulation point
ES	escort
FA	field artillery
FBCB2	Force XXI battle command—brigade and below
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FIU	field investigative unit
FM	field manual
FOB	forward operating base
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FSB	forward support battalion
FSC	forward support company
G1	Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)
G2	Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence)
G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics)
G5	Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 (Civil Affairs)
G6	Assistant Chief of Staff, G6 (Communications)
GAC	ground-assault convoy

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GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCCS-A	Global Command and Control System—Army
GD	guard
GO	government organizations
GS	general support
HHB	headquarters and headquarters battery
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHD	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HMMWV	high-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle
HN	host nation
HQ	headquarters
HRP	high-risk personnel
HVA	high-value asset
I/R	internment and resettlement
IBCT	initial/interim brigade combat team
IC	information center
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IG	inspector general
IHO	international humanitarian organization
IMETP	International Military Education and Training Program
IO	international organization
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
★ IRIC	internment/resettlement information center
ISB	intermediate staging base
ITO	installation transportation officer

J3	Operations Directorate
JFC	joint force command
JOA	joint operations area
JP	joint publication
JRA	joint rear area
JSOA	joint special operations area
JTF	joint task force
km	kilometer(s)
L&O	law and order
LID	light infantry division
liq	liquid
LOC	lines of communication
LOGSEC	logistics security
LRP	long-range plan
LSTA	logistics-security threat assessment
LVOSS	Light Vehicle Obscuration Smoke System
LZ	landing zone
M/O	marksman/observer
M/S	mobility/survivability
MACOM	major Army command
MAJ	major
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	Maneuver Control System
MDMP	military decision-making process
mech	mechanized

MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations
MEVA	mission-essential or vulnerable area
MFPU	major fraud procurement unit
MI	military intelligence
MILCOM	military community
MKT	mobile kitchen trailer
MLRS	Multiple-Launch Rocket System
MMS	maneuver and mobility support
MOB	main operating base
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MP	military police
MPBTF	military police brigade task force
MPMIS	Military Police Management Information System
MQS	military qualification standards
MSR	main supply route
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MTP	mission training plan
MTT	mobile training team
MWD	military working dog
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
naut	nautical
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer

NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NG	national guard
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NLT	not later than
OCONUS	outside the continental US
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
opns	operations
OPSEC	operations security
ORS-2W	Offense Reporting Systems Windows
PASE	port area support element
PCIR	police/criminal information requirements
PDF	Panamanian Defense Force
PEO	peace-enforcement operation
PIAP	police information assessment process
PIO	police intelligence operations
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PKO	peacekeeping operation
plt	platoon
PM	provost marshal
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants

PRC	populace and resource control
PSB	
PSD	protective security detail
PSU	protective-service unit
PSVA	personal-security vulnerability assessment
PSYOP	psychological operations
PWIS-3	Prisoner-of-War Information System
PZ	pickup zone
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RAOC	rear-area operations center
RC	reserve component
ROC	rear operations center
ROE	rules of engagement
rqmt	requirement
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RSTA	reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition
RWS	remote work station
S1	Adjutant (US Army)
S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
S4	Supply Officer (US Army)
S5	Civil-Affairs Officer (US Army)
S6	Communications Officer (US Army)
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SAW	squad automatic weapon

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SCI	sensitive compartmented information
sec	section
SEP	separate
SFC	sergeant first class
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SMS	Security Management System
SOC	security operations cell
SOF	special-operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedures
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	spot report
spt	support
sq	square
sqd	squad
SRT	special-reaction team
STAMIS	Standard Army Management Information System
stat	statute
STCCS	Strategic Theater Command and Control System
TA	theater Army
TAA	tactical assembly area
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command

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TAC	tactical
TACCIMS	Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System
★ TAI	traffic accident investigation
TASE	TSC area support element
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinator Automated Movement Server
TCF	tactical combat force
TCP	traffic-control post
TF	task force
THREATCON	threat condition
TM	technical manual
TMO	traffic-management officer
tms	teams
TO	theater of operations
TOE	tables of organization and equipment
TRADOC	US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRP	traffic-regulation plan
TSA	theater storage area
TSC	theater support command
TSE	tactical support element
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
UMT	unit ministry team
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USACIDC	US Army Criminal Investigation Command
USACIL	US Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory

USAF	US Air Force
USAMPS	US Army Military Police School
USC	US Code
USCS	US Customs Service
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
VIP	very important person
VRS	Vehicle Registration System
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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